THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

Some Additional Details of the Investment of Atlanta, and of McPherson's Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nashville, Tenn., July 24.—Nothing has been received here confirmatory of the reported occupation of Atlanta. Despatches from General Sherman may have passed through to Washington; but none have been received here from Atlanta, and the report is considered doubtful. It is not to be supposed that Sherman would occupy Atlanta without informing the War Department and the public. He has maintained strict silence for the past three days, and it is inferred that an engagement has been going on for a day or two past. There are several facts strengthening this explanation, of which his silence at so interesting a moment in the campaign is considered the strongest.

A despatch has been received here, dated yesterday, the 23d, stating that General McPherson had been killed on the 22d. No explanation is given; but the presence of the enemy and the fact of an engagement going on are indicated. General McPherson's body will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Another fact strengthening the supposition of a battle is that, instead of sending troops to Richmond or Kirby Smith, Hood has had reinforcements from Charleston and elsewhere.

Johnston was relieved because he opposed risking a general engagement, while his subordinates were in favor of it, particularly Hood and Stewart. It is represented that much feeling existed against Johnston for refusing battle, and he was relieved to make room for a fighting man. Hood and Stewart have been promoted on the strength of their fighting qualities, and will have to sustain their characters, even at the cost of defeat.

A general engagement is all that Sherman asks, and what he has been seeking for two months, and during the whole time of Johnston's retreat to Atlanta. There is a strong belief that the Rebels cannot get away from Atlanta, and I have great hopes that Sherman will get Hood's army in the city and capture it. You may have later and superior information from Washington, but the above are the opinions prevailing strongest here.

We have details here to the 21st, giving an account of the battle on the 20th, and the assault by the principal part of Hood's army on Hooker, induced, it is supposed, by Hood forcing the right back, so that our course could be interrupted. The repulse of the Rebels was a bloody one. At this time the left was at Decatur.

On the 21st, McPherson, on the centre, moved forward and established a line east and south of Atlanta, and within two miles and a half of the town. Blair's Corps formed the extreme left, and rested south of the city, his left flank being within two miles of the Macon Railroad. Logan was across the Decatur Railroad, on the centre of the line. The other corps extended north in the following order:—Dodge, Schofield, Palmer, Howard, and Hooker. On the right, and resting on the Chattahoochee river.

The enemy's line accommodated itself to ours, extending from the river, parallel and covering the roads to Atlanta, around the city, and in front of Blair and Logan. Our cavalry were in line, facing east, along the Decatur, Cross Keys, and Lebanon road, protecting our line of supplies by Rosswell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Battle on Wednesday—The Rebels Completely Repulsed.

From the Nashville Union, July 22.

A despatch from General Sherman, received in this city yesterday, announces that a sanguinary battle occurred day before yesterday, near Decatur, which resulted in an important victory to our arms. We have as yet no particulars, save the result.

The General says:—"The enemy attacked General Thomas fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled." Further details may be expected soon.

The two armies are now on level ground, and the fighting is more nearly equal than heretofore. We have no doubt but that the Rebel army will speedily be overwhelmed.

Later from Atlanta—A Desperate Battle—Rebels Attempt to Crush Our Left—General McPherson Killed—The Rebels Beaten Back into their Fortifications—Indications of their Abandoning Atlanta.

Washington, July 24, 11 P. M.—The Government has received despatches from General Sherman, announcing that on Friday the Rebels, under General Hood, massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's grand division, composed of Logan's and Blair's Corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made on both sides, were repulsed with much slaughter and driven into their fortifications.

Major-General McPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharpshooters firing from an ambuscade. The loss of General McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After General McPherson's death, General Logan assumed command of his grand division. A later despatch states that our forces had obtained possession of the elevated ground on the northeast of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which command the place; also that the Rebels were burning their stores, preparatory to a retrograde movement. Everybody feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

Particulars of the Movements of the Army after Crossing the Chattahoochie—Occupation of Atlanta—Montgomery, Ala., Occupied by General Rousseau.

Cincinnati, July 4.—The correspondent of the *Gazette*, under date of Atlanta, (Georgia) July 22, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Sherman's army since crossing the Chattahoochie River.

On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield the left centre, Howard the centre, Hooker the right centre, and Palmer the extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta, and after considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged, and portions of Howard's Corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and the morning of the 20th Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line of battle along the north bank of the creek. At 3 P. M. the Rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's Corps, the Rebels advancing three lines deep. A portion of our line first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock.

Upon this portion of our line was massed over half the entire Rebel army, both parties fighting, for the first time in the campaign, in the open field. Before dark the Rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and two hundred wounded on the field. Our loss will reach two thousand men, principally from Hooker's Corps. The Rebel loss in killed and wounded and missing exceeds six thousand, including three brigadier-generals.

On the extreme left the operations were equally successful, McPherson driving the enemy several miles. Blair's Division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta Road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy were driven, with much loss, to the works immediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front, and at 2 P. M. of that day portions of our army entered the city.

The correspondent adds that we may have fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed.

A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by General Rousseau.

The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in Hooker's Corps in the battle of Atlanta:—Williams' Division, 627; Graham's, 427; Ward's, 532; Newton's, 102—Total, 1712. Among the killed are Colonel Logie, One-hundred-and-fifty-first New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, One-hundred-and-forty-ninth New York; Adjutant Radcliff, One-hundred-and-forty-third New York. Wounded severely, General Gresham, commanding a division; Major Baldwin, One-hundred-and-fiftieth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel McNett, One-hundred-and-forty-first New York.

The *Journal* announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The Rebel loss, in killed, wounded and missing will reach six thousand, including one thousand killed. Part of our army have entered Atlanta. We may have more fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is virtually ended.

—*Fidelio* has been produced with remarkable success at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with Titiens as "Leonora," and Bettini, Junca, Gassier, and Santley in the other parts.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Trying to Blockade the James River—Army Changes.

The game of the Rebels, played the other day, in firing upon our gunboats from Strawberry Plains, on the James river, has been blocked.

An expedition went to the place where the Rebels had their guns posted, and occupied the premises. The movement was gallantly performed by the 11th Maine Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and a Rebel lieutenant and ten privates were brought in prisoners. Our men had matters their own way, and escaped a single casualty.

The rule of Generals Martindale and Terry respectively over the 18th and 10th Corps was brief. Day before yesterday they were temporarily placed in command; to-day I send word that they have been superseded. General E. O. C. Ord, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the 18th Corps, and Major-General D. B. Birney, United States Volunteers, to the 10th.

General Martindale goes home this evening on sick leave, having suffered greatly from the hardships and exposure of the campaign.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

TARDY PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

CONJECTURES AS TO WHAT GRANT WILL DO.

ABSENCE OF EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

FORTHCOMING STORM.

PETERSBURG UNDERMINED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Richmond Whig, July 21.

The war is not to end in a thunder-clap. There will be no Yorktown and no New Orleans, but a gradual drizzling and dying out of the contest. Such, at least, are the present indications. Our untried full general may electrify the country by an assault and a telling victory before Atlanta, or he may repel an attack in force, on the part of Sherman, and follow up the success.

The Confederates in front of Petersburg may deliver or receive a general engagement, and in either event they can hardly fail of success. All these are possibilities, but the history of the campaign up to this time does not justify the expectation of a decisive victory either in Georgia or Virginia.

It is very certain that neither Grant nor Sherman can afford to dawdle much longer. Summer days are long, but only one month and a few days of summer remain, while the fatal ides of November are hurrying fast. Lincoln must have battles, nay, he must have victories within ninety days, or his doom is sealed. The fortifications at Petersburg and Atlanta are very powerful, and every day makes them more so; yet they must be carried, and that speedily, at whatever sacrifice of life, to secure the fall elections.

There will be a bloody and desperate battle, more desperate and bloody, we doubt not, than any which have occurred. Of that we may be very sure, for there is no escape from it. The Moloch of Abolitionism demands fresh hecatombs of victims, and from that demand there is no appeal.

Still, a decisive victory for either party is hardly possible. How, when the war has degenerated into a question of mud and mortars? The combatants approach within arm's length, and the first object of each is not to attack but to play the part of the dirt dauber, and envelop themselves in impenetrable walls of mud as speedily as possible. Days are thus wasted, and then ensues an assault on one side or the other, with the inevitable repulse of the party assaulting.

The defeated army returns to its intrenchments and throws up more dirt, front, flank and rear, while the repellants sit quietly behind their intrenchments, throw up more dirt and wait for another assault. A conjoint catalepsy of longer or shorter continuance follows, enlivened by occasional galvanic spasms of shelling and sharpshooting, when all of a sudden the one party or the other (Yankees generally both in Virginia and Georgia) side steps to the left or right, as the case may be; the other party pursues or falls back, and the dirt-dauber game is renewed in another position.

What a strange spectacle this to the military critics in Europe! In 1861 there were field engagements; in 1864 there is nothing but siege after siege. What hope is there of a signal victory to either side? Can Grant hope to repeat Ulm, or Sherman Saragosa? We think not.

Under such circumstances we do not perceive how the war is to terminate except by a tardy and gradually diminished dribble. But the advantages are altogether on the side of the Confederacy. They can afford to wait patiently, their adversaries cannot. No rapidly approaching Presidential election urges the former on to desperate and repeated battles; no impending financial crash disturbs their equanimity. With steady and unquailing front they await the foe.

We take it for granted that decision of character is not wanting in the new commander in Georgia, and, if that be so, we see no reason why flank movements at Atlanta may not be brought to grief as easily and certainly as at Petersburg. But we warn the sanguine reader against high-wrought anticipations. Sherman has prepared behind him, base after base, strongly fortified.

Defeat is not annihilation in his case any more than in that of Banks, if, indeed, so much, for he is a man of infinitely more ability, and has with him some of the best minds in the Yankee service. The repulse of Sherman at Atlanta will be followed by a succession of sieges at the fortified points in his rear.

What Grant will do, or what will be done with him, is a matter of conjecture. He is so completely incarcerated in redoubts, redans, traverses, and the like, we very much doubt whether he could extricate himself if left entirely unmolested. We think it not unlikely that he will, after one or two more fights, imperceptibly "dreen" away like a dilapidated barrel of his favorite Monongahela. He is under the necessity of butting his brains entirely out, and we trust he will be permitted to do so. The war may then linger, splutter, flare, and finally die out at its leisure. What matter, so we win our independence, as we surely shall?

Richmond Quiet—Speculations About the Future.

From the Richmond Whig, July 21.

The day promises to be of more than ordinary dullness. It will belie the spirit of the time—one eminently sensational and excitable. The city is dull, the heavens are dull, all things seem to partake of the same listless character.

We have looked for some excitement, some rare bit of news, which would serve to disturb the equableness of the hour; but our anticipations seem doomed to disappointment. May we not read in the calm and lull which pervade the signs of a forthcoming storm, which will be all the more fearful from its present supreme quietude? Nothing so presages the storm as the calm, we are accustomed to say. There are periods in the political as well as the physical world when a reaction takes place—when, after long and uninterrupted spells of quiet, the most dreadful convulsions occur.

Will such be the result of the protracted stillness which has settled over the armies on the banks of the Appomattox, the Chattahoochee, and the Potomac. Even now, in the hushed intervals of battle, we listen with bated breath for the shock of arms, which, whilst it will bring to many a hearth its fraughtage of woe and mourning, will wreathe new chaplets of glory for our devoted and peerless veterans.

—Madame Harriers-Wippern—a hideous name for a prima donna—is attracting much attention at her Majesty's Theatre, London. Her "Alice," in Meyerbeer's *Robert*, was a great success.

—Joach[illegible] violinist, has written to the other great violinist, Ernst, on the occasion of playing one of the latter's new compositions, as follows:—

"I certainly had hoped, from the account my brother has from time to time given me of you, that, on the occasion of our meeting again, this spring, I should have once more enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the magnificent tones of your violin. Providence decrees otherwise. I am not destined, dear master, to hear you, and thus to me, thanks to your confidence, is entrusted the noble task of making the musical world of London acquainted with your newest creation. I need scarcely say with what deep love I shall devote myself to the service of your muse. Command me as you will, and let me soon know on what day your concert is to take place. I am exceedingly anxious to see your *etudes*, though I am really afraid of your fingering (in allusion, we presume, to the uncommon grasp of Herr Ernst's left hand), but whatever comes from your pen I will at all events practise, even though I may not succeed in doing it justice. Your truly devoted friend, Joseph Joachim."

FOURTH EDITION.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

One Thousand Rebels Buried by our Troops.

SIX THOUSAND REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVERAL REBEL GENERALS REPORTED KILLED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, July 25.—The *Republican* has issued an extra with the following information from General Sherman's Army:—

Despatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in horrible slaughter, and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The enemy, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on Friday with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city.

The 15th Corps, commanded by Frank Blair seemed to be the special object of the Rebel wrath as the enemy massed against it an overwhelming force.

The "15th" received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th Corps came up, when the Rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the 17th Corps went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson." This corps, as well as Blair's 15th Corps, both constituting the army under Major-General McPherson, fought desperately, the news of their brave commander's death having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

General McPherson was shot while reconnoitring. He having become separated from his staff for a moment, a Rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. The Union troops buried one thousand Rebels, left on the field within our lines; besides, the Rebels buried many of their own dead near their own works.

Upon this basis it is estimated that the Rebel killed and wounded on Friday, will exceed 6000; the average of killed and wounded in battle being about seven wounded to one killed. Our loss will reach about 2500 in killed and wounded—the 15th Corps suffering severely, for the reason named above, that the enemy massed against it. It was this act of the enemy, in part, that cost him such a heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing his wounded was going on on Saturday Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be the destruction of supply depots and such other property as they could not convey away, and did not wish to have fall into our hands.

This was considered evidence of an intention by the enemy to evacuate the place.

Several Rebel generals are reported killed but thier names are not given.

The Peace Negotiations—Mr. Greeley and Mr. Jewett—A Missing Letter.

The following letter was not included in the recently published peace correspondence:—

"International Hotel, Niagara Falls, Wednesday, July 20, 1863.—In leaving the Falls I feel bound to state that I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfilment of his injunctions. The notes, therefore, which you have interchanged between those gentlemen and myself can in no case subject you to the imputation of unauthorized dealing with public enemies.

"Horace Greeley."

"To W. C. Jewett, Esq."

Guerillas on the Cumberland—Steamer "St. Louis" Captured and Burned—Full Particulars.

The Cumberland river is becoming very low, and owing to the shallow water navigation is quite difficult, and not unmixed with danger. The banks swarm with guerilla bands, and the present stage of water greatly favors their operations. They are enabled to ford the stream at many points, the Louisville *Journal* says, and in the shallow beds of water can even ride out into the river, and surround and board the unarmed transports.

Captain Hines, of Kentucky guerilla fame, has been commissioned as a Colonel, and he has been actively engaged in recruiting a regiment on the southern border of the Cumberland. He has now about two hundred men, superbly mounted and tolerably well armed. At two o'clock on Monday he appeared on the banks of the river with his command, at Sailor's Rest, a way landing between Clarksville and Fort Donelson, eighteen miles from the former place.

The *St. Louis*, Captain Richey, was passing down the river at the time. In attempting to pass the landing, a rapid fire was concentrated on her by the guerillas, and she was forced to halt and surrender. Hines ordered her to be brought ashore, and, after plundering her cabin, set the boat on fire. The steamer was under Government charter, and was coming out of the river light. No stores were captured. The only loss was the destruction of the boat. The boat burned rapidly, and the flames could be seen for several miles. The *Mercury* and *Arcola*, owned by Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., were on the river and in sight of the burning boat.

The *Mercury* landed not far from the scene of disaster, and took on board the crew of the *St. Louis*. Strange to say, she was not molested. The *Arcola* was coming up the river, loaded with Government freight, and towing a barge laden with coffee. Her officers became much excited, and cutting the barge loose, allowed it to float with the current. The *Arcola* succeeded in getting her head turned down stream, and pressing on all steam, arrived safely at Fort Donelson.

The *Mercury* arrived at the Fort a short time after the *Arcola*. The barge of coffee, at last accounts, had not been picked up. If it should fall into Rebel hands it will prove a valuable capture indeed. None of the crew of the *St. Louis* were wounded by the guerilla fire. The *St. Louis* was valued at $20,000 and was insured for $10,000.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger*, 22d.

AMUSEMENTS.

Postponement.—By a special notice in another column it will be seen the first performance of *Aladdin*, at Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre, has been postponed until Wednesday night, in consequence of some important alterations to be made in the stage machinery. Nothing but a desire to produce this spectacular drama in a style of unexampled splendor would have induced the delay. Reserved seats already purchased will be good nail used.

—Rossini's *Otello* has been revived in London, with Tamberlik as the "Moor," and La Grua as "Desdemona."

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

LATER FROM ATLANTA.

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

SICK AND WOUNDED CARED FOR.

First Line of the Enemy's Fortifications Held by our Troops.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 25.—Latest intelligence received here since the battle before Atlanta, on Friday, states that there was not much fighting on Saturday, the dead and wounded being properly cared for.

All that is officially known concerning the occupation of Atlanta is that we hold the first line of the enemy's fortifications.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Secretary Returns from Niagara.

ARRIVALS FROM CITY POINT.

A Prisoner Escapes from Richmond.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 25.—Yesterday the hospital steamer *Connecticut* ran aground on the Kettle-bottom shoals, on the Potomac river, whilst on her way from City Point to this city with sick and wounded. The tug *Seth Low* was despatched to the assistance of the *Connecticut* this morning, and in case the *Low* fails to haul her off, steamers will be sent down to remove the sick and wounded.

The new revenue cutter *Seward*, built at Philadelphia, has arrived here. She is a fine, fast side-wheeler, and on her trip round gave good satisfaction.

Mr. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, returned to this city yesterday from Niagara Falls.

An escaped prisoner from Libby prison came into our lines in the Valley last week, and reports that he left Lieutenant Frank Foot, of the 121st New York, in the prison. Lieutenant Foot was reported as killed in the battle of the Wilderness, but it now turns out that he was wounded and captured, having lost a leg.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMER "BELGIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

Father Point, L. C., July 25.—The steamer *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, and Londonderry on the 15th, passed this place at noon for Quebec.

The *Hansa* arrived at Southampton on the 15th. Dano-German affairs remain unchanged.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* off Jersey needs confirmation. It is false as regards the *Kearsarge*, which vessel is cruising off Dover; but it may have been the gunboat *Sacramento*, which has left Cherbourg.

The ship *Clementine*, from New York, for Bristol, has been abandoned at sea.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week 113 000 bales, including 36,000 to speculators and 24,000 to exporters. Prices have advanced ¼d. to 1d. per lb. Middling Orleans is quoted a 31½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm and advancing.

London, July 15.—Consols closed at 90⅛@90¼ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.

Arrival of a Gunboat.

Boston, July 25.—The United States gunboat *Connecticut* has arrived at this port.

Accident at Newport.

Providence, R. I., July 25.—Four persons were drowned at Newport yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a boat.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

Washington, July 25.

Atlanta.

Nothing additional confirming the occupation of Atlanta is at hand.

Rain at Washington.

Copious rains have fallen here for ten hours.

General Martindale.

General Martindale has arrived here from Bermuda Hundred on sick leave.

Major-General Ord assumes command of the 18th Corps during General Martindale's absence.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

Proposals for the new Seven-thirty Loan will be issued to-morrow.

The whole amount authorized by Congress, viz, four hundred millions, will probably be called for.

Register of the Treasury.

There are already over a dozen applicants for the position of Register of the Treasury, which will not be vacant until the first of August next, when Mr. Chittenden's resignation takes effect. Among the most prominent candidates for the position is the Hon. Mr. Woodbridge of Vermont.

Land Office.

The General Land Office is sending out its annual instructions to the Surveyors-General of land in States and Territories, which are to govern the public surveys under the recent appropriations of Congress. The instructions for several of the districts have already been despatched.

Hospital Stewards.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 19, 1864.—Circular No. 58.—The following classification of Hospital Stewards is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

The first class will consist of those appointed in the Regular Army by the Secretary of War, and those of the non-commissioned staff of regular battalions and volunteer regiments.

The second class will consist of those selected by surgeons of hospitals, and detailed by the *written* order of the commanding officer at a post (or with bodies of troops) of *more* than four companies.

The third class will consist of those selected by surgeons, and detailed by the written order of the commanding officer at a post (or with bodies of troops) of four or less number of companies.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, A. A. General.

National Banks.

The following National Banks have been established since the 16th instant:—

	Capital.
City National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa	$100,000
Haverhill National Bank of Haverhill, Mass.	200,000
Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa	50,000
Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford, Conn.	500,000

Officers Cashiered.

Lieutenant George W. Moore, and 2d Lieutenant McManus, of the 118th Pennsylvania (Corn Exchange) Regiment, have been cashiered, and are now in this city.

Colonel James Gwynn has been absent for some time past, and the regiment has but very few officers left.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 65½. Noon, 72. 1 P. M., 70. Wind, S. S. W.

The Reporters' Convention.—We are pleased to announce that a majority of the gentlemen attached to the public press of Philadelphia have determined to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming an association devoted to the best interests of the profession, and for the purpose of elevating its followers to an exalted standing in society. The meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Besides effecting an admirable organization, it is understood that delegates will be chosen to represent the body in the Reporters' Reform Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago early in August. All persons connected with the press in a literary capacity are invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

More Fires.—This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire occurred at the book-binding establishment of William G. Perry, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race streets. The flames originated in the third story, and were extinguished without great loss. An alarm was given and a large number of companies were on the ground; and but for the interference of Chief Engineer Lyle and the police, the whole place would have been flooded.

About eleven o'clock last night the three-story brick stable of John A. Evans, in Guilford street, below Shippen, was destroyed, together with eight horses. A number of carriages in the establishment at the time were saved.

The flames communicated to the cabinet store-house of Mr. Lewis Fayette and Mr. Kollock, undertakers. The structure was a large one-story frame, and was formerly used as an ice-house. The stock, consisting of a number of ready-made coffins, was saved, but the building was reduced to ashes.

Another stable, owned by Mr. E. C. Knight, a frame, one story high, was destroyed. The horses and carriages were saved.

The house of Mr. Franz Theis had the roof burned away and the furniture damaged by water. A two-story frame building of Mr. Wm. Reynolds was also destroyed.

A row of bricks on Shippen street were injured in the rear. The whole loss will reach $8000 or $10,000.

Special Election.—There are three separate amendments to the State Constitution to be voted upon at the special election to be held on Tuesday week. The first relates to allowing soldiers the right of suffrage the same as if they were present at their homes, and the second and third amendments have reference to an abuse of power by the Legislature. The amendments read as follows:—

Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed by the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

The New Chesnut Street Bridge.—The contract for the erection of this bridge was awarded just four years ago, at the sum of $280,423, under the stipulation that it was to be ready for the iron work in one year from the date of the contract. The work was delayed and a further allowance of $85,000 was made the contractors on account of the rise of price in materials and labor. Four years have now elapsed, and the structure is not yet ready for the iron work. Since the contract was made iron has advanced over fifty per cent., and as the contractor has been delayed by another party, he too may demand a further advance in the price at which he contracted to do his part of the job. It is fair to presume then that it will be at least two years before we will have a bridge over the Schuylkill at Chesnut street wharf.

Credited to the Draft.—During the past week the following named persons presented acceptable representative recruits:—

Twelfth Ward.—Alexander S. Letchworth, William A. Finley, George K. Zeuler, John W. Wise, George K. McIlvain, Henry S. Franks, W. John Caner, George H. Satterly, Daniel Britain, Henry R. Mitchell, John H. Melvain.

Thirteenth Ward.—Lewis Haehnlen, Edwin S. Wills, Frederick Liebrandt, David R. Evans, Enos L. Reese, George E. Chambers, Frederick A. Kosus, James M. Whitby, Joseph Hanck, John Craig, James H. Eldridge, Conrad F. Clottier, George W. Turner, John E. Kochersperger.

Sixteenth Ward.—John S. Somers, Charles Lutz, Samuel F. Smith.

Seventeenth Ward.—Isaac H. Dietrich, Linford Lukens.

Eighteenth Ward.—Charles H. Camp, William M. Camp, Samuel P. Courtney, Peter E. Sheetz.

Nineteenth Ward.—Richard Lambert.

Bounty-Jumper Nicely Caught.—This morning an individual presented himself at a substitute brokers' office, in Seventh street below Chesnut, and offered his services as a "sub." The broker questioned him for a few moments, and suddenly recollected that he had only a few days previous seen the same man sworn into the army as a substitute for another person. Being satisfied that he was a bounty-jumper, the broker quietly left his office, and secured the services of a police officer, who arrested the scoundrel and took him to the Provost Marshal's office, where it was learned that he had not only "jumped the bounty," as it is called, but had previously deserted his regiment, which is now in front of Petersburg. If all substitute brokers would act in this way, and cause the arrest of every deserter and bounty-jumper who crosses their path, a more worthy class would be obtained by those who are desirous of being represented in the army.

The Recent Case of Shooting.—Dr. Alfred W. Green, Surgeon in charge of the barracks at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, had a hearing on Saturday before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of accidentally shooting a little boy named Michael A. Guyer, as stated in The Telegraph. It will be remembered that the surgeon was in pursuit of a deserter, and firing at him, the ball missed its mark, struck a wall, rebounded, and took effect in the back of the child. The deserter had not turned the corner when the Doctor fired, as was alleged. The child, it is thought, will recover. The deserter was a notorious bounty-jumper, and is said to have robbed the Pennsylvania Reserves of three thousand dollars. It is a great pity that the ball missed its intended mark.

A Sharp Thief.—This morning, a man named James Dillon was before Alderman Clouds upon the charge of larceny. He was arrested in Carroll street, Nineteenth Ward. He picked the pocket of a man who was lying asleep. A policeman saw him commit the act and gave chase. The thief ran several squares, and seeing no chance for escape took refuge in a yard, and before he could be secured threw the pocket-book down a cess-pool. He hoped thus to save himself by destroying all evidence of his guilt; but the Alderman did not view it in this light, and committed him to prison to await trial.

The Play of Base Ball.—This week is to be celebrated by several grand base ball matches between the clubs of this and other cities. The Resolutes of Brooklyn will play the Athletics on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock; the Camden Club on Friday at 9 A. M.; the Keystones same day at 3 P. M., and the Olympics at 3 P. M., on Saturday. On the 8th of August the Atlantic Club will visit our city, and play the Athletics, Keystones, Camden Club, Olympics, and Mercantiles. Entertainments will be given on each of the occasions to the visiting clubs.

A Steam Fire Engine for Manayunk.—Since the destructive fire at Nixon's paper mill in Manayunk, steps have been taken towards securing a steam fire engine for that district. Manayunk does not contain a single steamer, and the location of one will no doubt be made by Councils as soon as the citizens desire. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

Heavy Loss.—At the fire at Simons' factory on Friday evening, there was consumed 2,000,000 feet of seasoned timber, 100,000 feet of white pine 100,000 white oak spokes, 50,000 hickory spokes, 3000 pairs of hubs, 500 sets of wagon wheels for ordinary purposes, 200 sets of Government wagon wheels, and a large number of ambulances in course of construction. A number of caissons and traveling forges were ready for delivery at the time of the fire

Fire.—The building known as Fleura Hall, situated at Front and Moore streets, was considerably damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was occupied as a lager beer saloon by Mr. Wolf, by G. W. Lippy as a stable, and by several families. Three frame buildings in the rear were also slightly damaged.

Death in a Station House.—This morning a man named William Proctor was found dead in one of the cells at the Fifth Ward Station House.

The Draft.—The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President for five hundred thousand additional men is sixty-one thousand seven hundred men. At this rate, some 12,340 men are to be supplied by the city of Philadelphia. There is an official credit, however, of some four thousand men, thus reducing our quota to a few hundred over eight thousand. As is well known, however, there is some dispute in relation to an additional surplus to the city by reason of parties who have entered the naval service, and for whom it is alleged we have not yet received credit. We have no doubt but that when this matter is thoroughly investigated, the demand upon us will not exceed seven thousand persons, requiring an average of about three hundred men from each Ward.

The agents from Philadelphia for recruiting for the several districts of Pennsylvania, in the revolted States, had not, at last accounts, been appointed. It is to be hoped that the matter may receive speedy attention at the hands of the proper authorities, so that this city may be able to get into the field in time to recruit her quota. The agents, when appointed, receive no instructions in regard to their duties, except such as are embraced in the general order of Governor Curtin and the directions of Colonel Quay, already published. But it is understood that they, being appointed by recommendation of the citizens of the different counties, will act in perfect honor towards their respective districts, swearing men in for their districts alone, and showing no partiality to minor districts. By this arrangement the whole number recruited for a county will be equitably divided among the sub-districts in their credits.

In regard to the one hundred days' militia, the Provost Marshal General has decided that they are not exempt from the draft under the recent call of the President, but in case of being drafted they will be credited for any service previously rendered.

A word or two in reference to the provisions of the new act of Congress as regards the bounty to volunteers and substitutes, it will be well for our citizens to bear in mind.

The city pays the bounty of $250 to all who enter the service, whether as volunteers or substitutes, as each man counts to our credit; but the Government bounty is paid only to volunteers, and not to substitutes. As the matter now stands, the volunteer for one year receives $100 from the city and $100 from the Government; if for two years, he receives $200 from the city and $200 from the Government; if for three years, he receives $300 from the Government and $250 from the city. The Government only pays one-third of the bounty at the time of enlistment, while the city pays the whole amount. The substitute receives the city bounty and whatever sum his principal pays for his services. Representative recruits are placed upon the same footing as substitutes.

This evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the delegates appointed by the different Wards of the city, to devise measures to encourage enlistments, will be held at the District Court Room No. 2. We trust that the attendance will be large, and that the object in view may be successfully accomplished.

It is a mistake to suppose that the draft takes in persons eighteen years of age. The law reads that "All able-bodied persons between twenty and forty-five years of age, not exempt by service already rendered, or other causes enumerated, are liable to draft."

The Coming Draft.—We call attention to the advertisement of S. H. Josephs & Co.'s Substitute Office, No. 428 Walnut street. Persons liable to the draft, which will most certainly take place September 5, had better secure their substitutes at once; and all of our patriotic citizens not liable to be drafted cannot exercise their patriotism in a more substantial form than by sending one or more into the field to sustain their laws and country.

We have by far the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none.

Bennett & Co.
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Monday, July 25.—The wet and unpleasant state of the weather to-day has increased the dulness of the markets generally, and trade has been of a very limited character.

Quercitron Bark is scarce, and first No. 1 is wanted at $50 ₩ ton.

We hear of no operations of any magnitude in Provisions.

Clover, Timothy, and Flaxseed remain as last quoted.

For Flour, the demand for export was trifling, and but about 1000 barrels were taken at $10·75@11 for good Pennsylvania and Western extra family. The retailers and bakers buy only to supply immediate wants at $9@9·50 for superfine, $9·75@10·25 for extra, $10·50@11·25 for extra family, and $11·50@12 for fancy brands. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is but little Wheat here; the demand, however, is unimportant; in the absence of sales we quote red nominal at $2·55@2·60, and white at $2·60@2·70. Rye is scarce and firm at $1·80@1·81. In corn there is but little doing—the sales reaching only about 1200 bush. yellow at $1·73, and white at $1·69. Oats are dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 90c. 2300 bush. Barley Malt were sold at $2. Barley is inactive.

The Whisky Market is unsettled, and prices are lower; sales of refilled and Easton at $1·78@1·80.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

July 25.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about seventeen hundred head. There is a steady demand at prices ranging from 13@14c. for common, 15@16c. for fair to good, and extra at from 16½@17c. ₩ lb., as to quality. At the close the market was rather dull, and small sales of common Cattle were made at rather lower prices than the above.

Cows.—About 120 head arrived and sold this week at the Avenue Drove Yard. There is a fair demand, with sales of Springers at $30@40, and Cows and Calves at from $30 up to $45 per head, as to quality.

Sheep.—The receipts at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 6800 head; the demand is good and prices are firm. Common sheep are selling at from 6@6½c., and good to extra at from 7@7½c. ₩ lb. gross.

Hogs.—The arrivals and sales at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards are light this week, only reaching about 1300 head. The market in consequence is very firm and prices have advanced, with sales at from $14 up to $16 the 100 lbs. net, as to quality.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Clinton, Talcot, New Orleans via Washington, Bishop, Son & Co.
Ship Saranac, Rowland, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Barque Aulta (Br.), Anderson, Rio de Janeiro, John Mason & Son.
Brig Flora, Mayo, New York, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. Miller, Brewer, Hampton Roads, do.
Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, Fortress Monroe, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig San Pedro, Cafiero, Liverpool, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Americus, Adams, Cardenas, John Mason & Co.
Schr E. L. Day, Steelman, Hingham, D. Barratt.
Schr F. Hall, Ingraham, New Haven, W. H. Johns.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Aaron J. Harvey, Fader, 13 days from Turk's Island, with salt to William Cummings & Son.
Brig Fannie, Lunt, 9 days from Newburyport, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.
Brig Albert, Dow, 10 days from Key West, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr S. Sawyer, Gamage, 31 days from Matamoras, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. H. Rogers, Langley, 6 days from Newburyport, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Eda, Marston, 4 days from Rockville, with ice to Twells & Co.
Schr Alguizar, Watts, 10 days from Winterport, Me., with spars to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Village Gem, Carlin, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse to captain.
Schr Alice B. Chase, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

BELOW.

The barque Tinto (Br.), from Iquique; brig Lorano, or Loraine, from Havana, and a light barque at Lazaretto.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

Turk's Island—per Barque Aaron J. Harvey—7000 bus salt 31 bbls arrow root Wm Cummings & Son.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 25
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Dinsmore Oil	7	2 sh 2d & 3d	74

FIRST BOARD.

$600 U. S. 5-20s	104¾	50 sh Read. R. R...s5	63¾
$1150 do	104¾	11 sh Park Mec Bk	56¾
$2000 do ...c.	104¾	500 sh Big Mountain	7¾
$500 do	105	21 sh Sch Nav pf	[illegible]
$5000 do	104¾	20 sh Norristown R.	65
$1000 Pennsylvania 5s ...c&p.	101¾	100 sh Cataw. pf	38¾
$400 Penn coup 5s	104	100 sh Arch st. R. ...b30	24
$2000 City 6s, new	108¾	70 sh Elmira R R	104¾
$2000 C & A mg 6s, '83	111	100 sh McClintock	5¾
100 sh Read. R. R...s	63		

R. S. Leech, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, 1st off	106¾ bid	104¾ sales
Rock Island Railroad	bid	110¾ sales
Reading Railroad	66¾ bid	66¾ sales
Illinois Central Railroad	bid	125¾ sales
Galena Railroad	bid	50¾ sales
New York Central Railroad	129¾ bid	129¾ sales
Erie Railroad	109¾ bid	109¾ sales
Hudson Railroad	128 bid	128 sales
Gold	254 bid	sales
United States 5-20s	105 bid	105 sales
Market	Steady.	Firm.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	254	12 M.	257
11 A. M.	255¾	1 P. M.	259

Market strong.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., at noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	104¾
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	106	108
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	94¾	95¾
Quartermaster's Vouchers	91	92
Gold	253	256
5-20 Bonds	104¾	105¾

Monday, July 25.

Gold opened this morning at 254. There was very little doing, but prices steadily advanced.

There was very little animation in the Stock Market to-day; the transactions are limited, and the market dull but steady. Reading Railroad is rather better, and sold at 66¾; Catawissa preferred is also rather better, with sales at 38¼; Schuylkill Navigation sold at 25, and Norristown Railroad at 65.

There is very little doing in City Bank or Passenger Railroad stocks. The latter continue dull, and prices are nominal. We quote:—

	Bid.	Asked.
Second and Third		75
Chesnut and Walnut	60	60½
Arch street	23	24
Race and Vine		20
Green and Coates		38
Ridge avenue		19
Lombard and South	20½	29

The Money Market continues rather easier, and loans on call, to good parties could be had at 6 ₩ cent. per annum. The demand is mostly speculative. Lenders look carefully to securities and decline all notes for money unless it is within easy reach.

The United States bonds are in better demand, and prices are rather better. 5-20's sold at 104¼@104½, and small lots of $50 and $100 bonds at 105.

Producing Oil stocks are in better demand, and prices have advanced from $1·50 to $2.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—

Flour, 1730 bbls.; Wheat, 8600 bush.; Corn, 2000 bush.; Oats, 2300 bush.

The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day:—

Crude, 340 bbls; refined, 910 bbls.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 25.—Flour has advanced 10c. Sales of 12,000 bbls. at $10·40@10·50 for State; $10·75@12 for Ohio; $10·45@10·50 for Western; $11·40@12·10 for Southern, and $11@12 for Canada. Wheat advanced 1@2c., with unimportant sales. Corn is quiet. Beef dull. Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 112; Cumberland Preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 132½; Illinois Central Bonds, 1[illegible]; New York Central, 129¼; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Reading, 133¾; Hudson River, 128; Erie, 109¾; One Year Certificates, 95; Five-Twenty Coupon, 104¾; Coupon 6s, 104; Gold, 254¾, and since the Board 255¾.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TWENTY-third Ward of the City of Philadelphia:—

At a meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, held at WRIGHT'S INSTITUTE, Frankford, on Saturday evening, July 23, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:—

Whereas, By a Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July 18, 1864, a call is made for 500,000 volunteers for the military service of the United States, to be furnished by voluntary enlistment within fifty days from the date thereof, otherwise by a draft to be had at the expiration of that time for any portion or quota which may be unfilled by volunteers on the 5th day of September next; and

Whereas, The citizens of the Twenty-third Ward of the City of Philadelphia being desirous of aiding, promoting, and encouraging the enlistment of volunteers, and thereby avoid a draft; and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon every good citizen to give freely of his time and means in the attainment of this object, which may be best secured through the operation of an efficient organization, made for the purpose, and capable of canvassing the entire ward in a most thorough and complete manner, to obtain and collect the subscription of every person in it that can be induced to contribute; and so to provide for the proper employment of the funds so collected in procuring recruits to be credited to the quota of this ward; and to further provide for acting conjointly with the other wards in measures that may be found best adapted to fill the quota of the city. Therefore

Resolved, That an association be hereby formed by the citizens of the Twenty-third Ward, in Ward meeting assembled, to be known as the Enlistment Association of the Twenty-third Ward of the City of Philadelphia, the object of which shall be to aid, promote, and encourage the enlistment of men into the military service of the United States under the existing call of the President; which Association shall solicit and collect subscriptions in money from the people of the Ward, which money shall be applied by the Association to the procuration of recruits in such manner as the Association shall deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Enlistment Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be the Executive Committee thereof, and three citizens from each precinct or division of the Ward; the Association so composed shall make its own rules of order, appoint its own time and place for meeting after the first meeting, which shall be held in this Hall on Tuesday evening next, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock; each member shall be entitled to a vote on all questions; and the members present at any regular meeting of the Association shall be deemed a quorum; the President or Vice-President and the Secretary shall sign all orders to be drawn on the Treasurer; the members from each precinct shall constitute a Collection Committee to take subscriptions and make collections in their own precinct; and for aid in the despatch of this business shall appoint citizens, not more than twelve in number, residing within the precinct, and shall report to the Secretary the names of all such collectors so appointed; and the money so collected by the Collection Committee shall be paid over to the Treasurer at least once in every week, or oftener if the Association should so determine.

Resolved, That the members of the Enlistment Association be appointed by this meeting, so far as may be, commencing with the officers: Provided, That any office or member remaining unappointed at the close of this meeting, or any who may hereafter decline or neglect to serve, shall be appointed by the Association.

Resolved, That this meeting choose from the Enlistment Association three Delegates to represent the Ward and the Association in the General Convention to meet in the city on Monday evening next, 25th inst., or thereafter, whose duty it shall be to superintend the general interests of the Wards, to promote unity in their action, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best adapted to fill the quota of our city under the call of the President; and that so far as it shall deem expedient, the Enlistment Association shall act conjointly with the other Wards in all measures as adopted by the said General Convention or any other body which may be organized for the same purpose.

Resolved, That at the close of the labors of the Enlistment Association, it shall publish the result of the same in pamphlet form, to be distributed by the Collecting committees to the subscribers, a full list of whom shall be kept for this purpose, and their names returned to the Secretary with the amount of their subscription at the time they are collected.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to have one thousand copies of these resolutions, with the names of the members of the Association, printed for the use of the Collecting Committee; also, to procure a dozen subscription books for each Committee, to be furnished at the meeting of the Association on Tuesday evening next.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the meeting made the following appointments:—

ENLISTMENT ASSOCIATION.
WILLIAM BAIRD, President.
RICHARD GARSED, Vice-President.
WILSON WELSH, Secretary.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Treasurer.

First Precinct—Samuel C. Willitts, George I. Hoff, Maxwell Rowland.
Second Precinct—George Blake, Charles Green, Howard Beans.
Third Precinct—Watson Comly, Silas Tomlison, Thomas James.
Fourth Precinct—Emanuel Peters, Amos R. Ellis, Robert E. Wright.
Fifth Precinct—George F. Borie, Edward Borie, Joseph Metcalfe.
Sixth Precinct—James R. Hogan, Oliver C. Phillips, Simon E. Snyder.
Seventh Precinct—William W. Axe, Joseph T. Vankirk, William H. Rhawn.
Eighth Precinct—William Taylor, Henry Garside, William McMillen.
Ninth Precinct—Benjamin Shallcross, Henry W. Ditman, John Waxler.
Delegates to County Convention—Joseph T. Vankirk, Robert E. Wright, William H. Rhawn.

The Enlistment Association is hereby notified to meet at WRIGHT'S INSTITUTE on Tuesday Evening next, 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A resolution was also adopted to hold a public meeting of the Ward at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Frankford, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 27th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments.

RICHARD GARSED, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Secretary.
Frankford, July 23, 1864. 1t

WALNUT STREET LAND COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening, 26th instant, at five o'clock at No. 1512 SUMMER Street.
J. A. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary.
7y25-2t

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 350—July 25, 1864.
60, 21, 2, 30, 76, 36, 17, 23, 45, 57, 42, 48, 68, 51
EXTRA CLASS 351—July 25, 1864.
46, 55, 21, 78, 7, 54, 17, 52, 32, 2, 63, 71.
Circulars sent by addressing
J. B. SIMMONS & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

THE NIAGARA PEACE PROPOSITIONS AND THEIR ADVOCATES.

Some journals are furnishing historical citations for the purpose of showing that, during the Revolution, the English proved their desire for an amicable settlement of difficulties by the appointment of commissioners to treat with us, even although they regarded us as a most pestilent set of Rebels. Hence, it is argued that this Government evidenced unprecedented and unrelenting animosity towards the South by continuing to prosecute the war without hearkening to peaceful words, couched in the persuasive language of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, who are repulsed through the promptings of that unmitigated ferocity which has hitherto contumeliously rejected all efforts at pacification, so constantly proffered by the tender-hearted Southerners.

The *Age* says:—"The pretense on the part "of Mr. LINCOLN is now the same that it was "when Vice-President STEPHENS solicited "permission to visit Washington, viz.:—'That "'he cannot treat with Rebels with arms in "'their hands.'" The President says nothing of the sort. Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE acknowledge that Mr. HOLCOMBE, although unaccredited to the Government, received in the presence of Mr. GREELEY, and from the hands of Major HAY, a paper written by the President. It ran as follows:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., "July 13, 1864.—*To whom it may concern*:—Any "proposition which embraces the restoration of "peace, the integrity of the Union, and the "abandonment of slavery, and which comes by "and with an authority that can control the armies "now at war against the United States, will be "received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by "liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral "points, and the bearers thereof shall have safe "conduct both ways.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Is this a rejection of all overtures because those making them represent Rebels with arms in their hands? It was just because Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE could afford no testimony that they did represent Rebels with arms in their hands, that their wish to represent them was declined.

No historical authority can be cited to show that it was ever for a moment contemplated that any men except those formally empowered by England would be received by the Rebel colonists; and these agents were regularly accredited with partial or with plenary powers.

Is it for a nation to enter into communication with men who speak vaguely of what might happen—that if certain circumstances were known at Richmond, they or some other persons would probably be duly accredited? Is it for this nation to take the assertions of irresponsible men as to the performance of others who have proved their disregard of former obligations? Reverse the case, and assume for a moment equality between this Government and the powers at Richmond. Would JEFFERSON DAVIS listen to such overtures as those of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE, if they had been proffered by unaccredited men lodging at a hotel on the southern bank of the Rio Grande?

This Government could not have done anything more derogatory, or more dangerous, than to accept a conference with men who could not even tender a guarantee which pledged the good faith of those whose views they claimed to understand and express—a warrant slender enough, but they had not even that. The letters of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE to Mr. GREELEY, referring to the President, said:—"We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the "bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the "confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its "wishes and opinions on that subject; and "we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we "would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers; or other "gentlemen, clothed with full powers, would "be immediately sent to Washington," &c. Show me your credentials, says the President, or let others show me theirs, and Rebel though they be, I listen. But Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE had no credentials, and the President's manifesto did not *concern* them.

The fitness of Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE to act as negotiators is fully shown in their final letter to Mr. GREELEY. We will quote a few passages:—"You were authorized "by the President of the United States to "tender us his safe-conduct, on the hypothesis "that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to "the establishment of peace." With this action of the President, Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE profess themselves as having been pleased, "as the evidence of an unexpected "but most gratifying change in the policy of "the President." Yet the safe-conduct having been tendered upon the terms with which they expressed themselves gratified, they are obliged to confess that they are not entitled to it in virtue of being able to present credentials. Still they feel confident that Mr. GREELEY "must share "our profound regret that the spirit which "dictated the first step towards peace had "not continued to animate the counsels of "your President." They go on to say—"That "the representatives of the two Governments "met to consider this question—the most "momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship," &c. We thought that they had confessed that—"We have not been accredited "to him from Richmond as the bearers of "propositions looking to the establishment of "peace," &c.

Towards the close of their letter, Messrs. CLAY and HOLCOMBE go off into the regions of *hifalutin* about "every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe," and this "frightful waste of individual happiness and public "prosperity, which is daily saddening the "universal heart." The passages about this part of the letter are redolent with the fumes of well-drained decanters and the scent of stale cigar-smoke. After such an exhibition it is well that the reply of the Executive finely paraphrased "John Phœnix's" letter to "Charles." "In the first place, I don't know you, Charles."

ANOTHER SCARE IN MARYLAND.

The people of Maryland were so badly scared by the last Rebel raid, that they have remained ever since in a painfully nervous condition. They cannot, it seems, disabuse their minds of the idea that the woods and mountains all about them are filled with guerillas, or that some new band of marauders are meditating a fresh foray upon their fields, their flocks, and their herds.

If this state of extreme apprehension were not so serious a matter in its consequences it would be highly ridiculous. Late accounts report that the farmers in the region of Hagerstown, fancying that the raiders under EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE were returning up the Valley, were gathering up their horses and cattle, and driving them for protection within the defenses of Washington.

Some person or persons, who were worse frightened than others, are said to have started a rumor that seventy thousand or eighty thousand Rebels, under the command of LEE himself, were crossing the Potomac and marching upon the National Capital! This story found many ready believers, and produced of course a wide-spread panic.

Later and more authentic intelligence shows how easily a community may be alarmed, and what harmless incidents may be magnified and transformed by an excited imagination into a danger of the most terrible character. It appears that the farmers on the Potomac mistook their friends for their foes, and ran away without taking time to distinguish the uniform of the Union troops from the soiled and faded garments of JEFF. DAVIS' ragamuffins. They must have forgotten that when the Rebels made off with their plunder, they were pursued by a certain detachment of our forces; and it is quite probable that it was a part of that detachment that was, on its return to Washington, mistaken by the panic-stricken people of Maryland for LEE and his legions.

While, however, this last scare seems to have been without reason, that fact does not lessen the probability of an incursion by the Rebels at any moment into the districts they have so recently despoiled. Indeed, their success in their last enterprise of the kind is fitted to inspire them with courage to attempt another in the same quarter. This very exposure of the border to these invasions suggests the expediency of making all possible haste to repel them when they occur, or to avert them altogether simply by being prepared for them. The lessons of the past should not go unimproved. We have been taught repeatedly by sad experience the necessity of having a strong defensive militia force maintained along the border, either to repulse an invading army, or to hold it, at least, in check, until a sufficient reinforcement of veterans can be despatched to the scene of danger.

And just here we would respectfully ask the people who inhabit the line of country that is so especially exposed to the marauding inroads of the Rebels, whether it would not be much more to their credit, and much more economical, to organize and drill for the defense, upon emergency, of their homes and property, than to abide, in indolent and stupid helplessness, the successive visitations of their enemies, and then run away from them like a pack of cowards? The Government, it is true, owes them protection, and will give them all it possibly can. But the people who live in the southwestern border counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania should do whatever it is in their power to do to protect themselves, and to that extent relieve the Government from the necessity of detaching any considerable portion of the national army from its main operations against the Rebellion to the defense of particular localities remote from the central theatres of the war.

INCENDIARISM.

Almost every day, for more than a month past, we have been called upon to record the particulars of the destruction of some large manufacturing establishment in a Northern city. The fires have in all cases been the work of some incendiary; and as most of the establishments have been engaged in the execution of Government orders for work of various kinds, it is quite probable that the incendiaries are either Rebels in disguise, or persons who sympathize with them.

In Philadelphia, New York, Springfield, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Brooklyn, and Chicago, large Government factories have been destroyed in rapid succession, entailing immense immediate losses, and untold damage in delays of various kinds as the results of conflagrations. Suspicious men have been seen lurking about our arsenals; one of MOSBY's men was arrested near Gray's Ferry Bridge a day or two since, and Rebels in their dirty uniforms are seen walking our streets in open daylight. We are bound to condemn this system of things for the public weal, as well as the good of the Government. People will ask how this happens—how it is that Rebels go free in the North while Unionists pine in the prisons of the South, dying at the rate of one hundred and fifty *per diem*?

It is mainly because the Government releases Rebels (prisoners and deserters) from surveillance upon taking the oath of allegiance. Some may respect this oath, but we have had ample proof that all will not. In addition to this it would be the desire of a Government or cabal of great shrewdness to send to the North, now all unprotected, thousands of emissaries and spies, both male and female, to get news of our strength and movements, and to destroy our public works. This is what the Rebel authorities are doing now; and it should be the duty of all civil and military officials throughout the land to exercise great vigilance, and arrest every suspected person to be found going around without any apparent business or calling. We have the promise that the Government will be more circumspect in releasing men hereafter.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Few men of family are entirely thoughtless of the morrow. However happily situated they may be to-day, and however largely blessed with comforts and luxuries, they have a strong consciousness of the fickleness of fortune, and seldom yield to a feeling of complete security. The world's experience tells them that the wife and little ones, who are for the present surrounded with every comfort, may, ere another sun goes down, be threatened with the horrors of want.

Therefore, the man of means busies himself in seeking safe investments which will serve as a resource in case of sudden disaster. Therefore, the mechanic strives to restrain his weekly expenditure, and puts away as much as he can spare of his hard-earned wages, so that should sickness or death overtake him—the head and prop—his family will not be at the mercy of hunger and cold. It is quite true that there are hundreds who are not thus thoughtfully provident, and who, in the flush of prosperity, say—"Let the morrow take care of itself." But that to-morrow, nevertheless, forces itself upon their minds. Though they do not choose to provide for it, they cannot help thinking of its uncertainties. The most reckless of men would like to feel assured that another sun will not rise upon his calamity. The successful merchant, who retires upon millions, and resolves to indulge his every whim of luxury, knowing the fugitive quality of wealth, cannot feel at ease until he has placed a portion of his riches beyond the reach of a sudden blow. The laborer who has but a surplus dollar, when his weekly expenses are paid, and, hopeless of improving his circumstances, revels upon the dollar at a tavern because it is such a trifling sum, sighs in his sober moments, as he imagines himself standing continually upon the terrible verge of sickness and poverty. To-morrow troubles us all until we have done our best to insure its comfort and security, and to do all in our power to that end is an imperative duty. Men who are willing, and possessed of means, to provide against the future, are often puzzled to know exactly how to proceed. The rich man puts his surplus funds in houses, lands, stocks, or banks, according to custom. The poor mechanic puts an occasional sum in the savings-fund, and watches, with intense anxiety, the slow accumulation. But the wealthy individual may be betrayed into investments which financial accidents may annihilate; and in the mechanic's case—leaving out of view the uncertainties of the saving-fund—a sudden stroke may tear him from his family ere the deposits amount to sufficient to provide for the immediate necessities of the bereaved ones.

There is a better plan for providing for the worst than either of those commonly pursued—a plan rapidly growing in favor, because strongly recommended by the ease, promptness, cheapness, and complete safety of its adoption. It accommodates itself to all classes, and is available to those of scanty means as well as the wealthy. It must have been the contrivance of a large brain and a humane heart. We mean the system of life insurance. The principal features of this happy arrangement are too well known to be recited. Suffice it to say, that under its operations, if the working man pays a small sum annually—a sum that even the poorest mechanic can afford—his family are sure of getting very many times that amount in case of his death. As long as the yearly pittance is paid he may labor in peace, confident that if he be suddenly called away, those near and dear to his heart will have something to rely upon for support. The system is of equal advantage to the man whose means are large to-day, but who knows not what disaster to his person and property to-morrow may bring forth. Here is one among many instances which illustrates, in a striking manner, how even the man buoyant upon fortune's waves confers a benefit upon his family by securing a hold upon the life insurance. A contemporary says:—

> "The leading partner of a financial firm that "was forced to suspend during a great pressure "lost all his property, and, having since died, "his family, consisting of a wife and a number of "children, would have been left entirely without "means but for the happy discovery of life-policies to the amount of $20,000. This furnishes "another testimonial of the benefits of life insurance."

These life insurance policies are beyond the destructive influence of panic and disaster. Their purchase is an investment that is always certain to pay. It would be a happy thing if all men who have others dependent upon them for a living, would improve this opportunity to secure those helpless ones against the calamities of the future.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have just issued "The Coward," a new novel by Henry Morford, Esq., author of the "Days of Shoddy," etc. Price $1·50 in paper; $2 in cloth.

"The Bridal Eve," by Mrs. Southworth. "Self-Sacrifice," by the author of "Margaret Maitland." "The Wife's Secret," by Mrs. Stephens.

Our numerous readers desiring the latest and most useful books, have but to send to Peterson's for a catalogue, from which they can make their selections.

A MANDARIN AMONG US.—The Springfield *Republican* states that Yung-Wing, a young Chinese, who graduated some ten years since at Yale, has recently returned to this country with the rank of Mandarin, and a commission from the Imperial Government empowering him to inspect and purchase machinery of various kinds, with the view of introducing into China the modern improvements in science and arts made by the Western nations, and especially our own. The Mandarin is at present the guest of Dr. McLean, of Springfield, and is spoken of in high terms as a man remarkably adapted to execute a commission so interesting and important, and which evidently marks an era in Chinese history.

—Detroit ale is largely consumed in the Lake Superior region. It is therefore superior ale.

—Nothing like the present drought has been known in the Moose river country, in Maine, for twenty years. The grass crop is an entire failure.

—Five boys between fifteen and twenty years of age in Fitchburg, Mass., recently left home and friends, without stopping to say good-bye, to enlist in the army.

—There is a widow lady living in Douglas, Rhode Island, seventy-four years old, who sawed and split five cords of seasoned wood in the course of last winter and spring. She is in good circumstances, not compelled to labor, but cut the wood to benefit her health. When she first commenced, her limbs were so stiff that she could not lift her feet without assistance from her hands; but by degrees, in sawing and splitting the wood, she entirely regained the use of her limbs, and materially improved her health.

Married.

CORNELL—McLAUGHLIN.—At St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, by Rev. J. Sebastian B. Hodges, rector of Grace Church, Newark, RICHARD MORTIMER CORNELL and MARGARET BUTLER, daughter of the late Captain J. T. McLaughlin, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS—GIFFORD.—On the 21st instant, by Rev. A. Atwood, Captain EDWARD WILLIAMS, of this city, to Miss HOPE E. GIFFORD, of Tuckerton, N. J.

Died.

BURDICK.—On the 23d, Mrs. JANE BURDICK, relict of the late Lewis Burdick, in the 86th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Eckert, No. 233 Marriott street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CROWELL.—At West Chester, on the 23d instant, ROBERT M. CROWELL, eldest son of Elisha Crowell.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

McFARLAND.—On the 23d instant, of disease contracted in the army, JOHN McFARLAND, printer, of Company D, Second Delaware Regiment.
His friends and acquaintances, those of the family and members of the regiment in the city are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1218 Peters street, south of Washington avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McCAY.—On Sunday morning, July 24th, 1864, ROBERT McCAY, in the 82d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Chester township, Delaware county, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to Upland.

ROBERTS.—On the 23d instant, JAMES H. ROBERTS, in the 49th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 529 N. Nineteenth street, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 9 o'clock.

REES.—On Sabbath afternoon, the 24th instant, MARIA REES, relict of George Rees, in the 73d year of her age.
The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Reppiler, No. 1231 Race street. Funeral service at St. John's Lutheran Church Race street.

WADLEIGH.—At Detroit, Mich., July 23d, ALBRA WADLEIGH, of this city.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
THOROUGHLY DRILL-PROOF,
Thoroughly Burglar-Proof,
AND
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

THE LAST EDITION
OF
DAVID EVANS'
ROORBACKS NAILED TO THE COUNTER

His Article in Sunday Dispatch of 3d inst., Reviewed.

He first says:—"I, David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson, still stand by my challenge, as published in the 'Press' of the 1st inst." Why does he continue to blow his trumpet in this way? Simply because he knows the Corn Exchange Bank will not furnish $1500 worth of Safes at their expense for any such object, or become mixed up in the matter in any way; therefore he can blow with impunity. He has evidently learned the lesson that discretion is the better part of valor, and that it is safer to fight behind breastworks than in the open field; therefore will not deviate from his challenge—that is, will not make it practical. He next says Lillie acknowledges all his Safes are not burglar-proof, &c.

Lillie acknowledges simply this and no more, that a Safe must be fairly drill proof to be burglar-proof, and he claims that his Chilled Iron Safes are usually and generally, thoroughly and fairly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof; at the same time Lillie admits that it is possible and even probable that occasionally there may be a mercantile Safe not so thoroughly chilled as it ought to be, although great care is used to have them as uniform as possible.

The writer next says he has been testing one of Lillie's Safes every morning, and says he has succeeded in drilling a hole through it. He does not say that he has an apparatus got up for the occasion, and one not practical for a burglar to carry with him; that he uses an enormous pressure? &c.; but notwithstanding all this it is evident the Safe is not as hard as usual, or he would not succeed as he does. He next asserts—as he has drilled this he can drill any of Lillie's. This is mere assertion and not proof, and he will have the opportunity hereafter to test his *wonderful* skill in drilling chilled iron to the satisfaction of the public.

The writer next introduces a bill of sale of one of Lillie's Safes to Weaver & Sprankle, and proceeds to show how he succeeded in duping them to make an exchange for one of Evans & Watson's. He says the Chicago "Tribune" of March 8, 1864, fell into their hands (that is, that he, David Evans put it into their hands), which contained an account of the burning of the Court House in Nevada county, Iowa. He also says by this account the Court House was burned in thirty minutes, together with $10,000 in greenbacks, and all the contents of one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and that this statement induced Messrs. Weaver & Sprankle to make their exchange.

The following certificates will show how completely Messrs. Weaver & Sprankle were duped; and although David Evans has made the greatest efforts to dupe others, both in the city and country, by secretly circulating this same false statement, to my knowledge this is the only instance of success, over which it would seem he is now disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party thus duped.

The above statement was made by one Ross, was absolutely false, and $150 was paid by a safe-maker in Chicago to obtain it, and I have no doubt David Evans knew it when he circulated this paper, as counter certificates were published in the Chicago papers about the same time; besides, it is his habit to circulate and publish such statements after they are publicly known to be false. I now offer the statements of the Judge of Nevada county, and another prominent man of Iowa City, to show the whole facts in this case, and have other certificates of the same character on hand.

NEVADA, IOWA, February 20, 1864.—I hereby certify that the safe used by T. J. Ross, as Treasurer, which was in the Court House on the night of December 31, 1863, when said Court House was burned, was by me purchased in November, 1856, in Iowa City, of the World's Safe Company, from their agent, at a cost of $180 delivered there, and was manufactured by said World's Safe Company in 1851, and was a small safe, about two and a half feet high and two feet wide, and stood the fire as well as any safe of its size would be expected under the circumstances; it being, as every one knows, a very severe night, and said safe was in the south-east corner of said Court House, and the wind blowing strong from the northwest, making it the hottest place in the said building. The safe fell from the second story, and lay in such a manner as to have the fire operate similar to a furnace. Said safe was in the fire and ruins from six o'clock in the evening till nine o'clock next morning. When opened, we found part of the money somewhat charred, but the bulk of it was legible.
E. C. EVANS, County Judge.

IOWA CITY, February 24, 1864.—A. L. Winne, Esq., Agent for Lillie's Safes, Chicago:—I herewith send you some woodwork from the safe of Mr. Ross, which in a circular of Herring & Co. is stated to be "burnt to ashes or a perfect charcoal." The woodwork that is yet in the safe is perfect, except charred a little, notwithstanding they doubtless set fire to it by letting the air in when opened, and allowing it to burn after taking out the contents. There is no doubt but if proper judgment had been used in opening the safe, it could have had a new door, and with very little expense be fit for use again, and everything in it preserved perfect.

Mr. Ross was in your store, but did not let himself be known at the time he gave H. & Co. the letter. They offered him $150 for the old safe. He states that he had sight of his nine thousand dollars with him. The safe was not one of Lillie's, but a small size of World's Safe Co., 1851 make.
Yours, respectfully,
E. T. SEYMOUR.

Now what are the facts in this case? Simply that the Safe was not Lillie's, but made in 1851 by the World's Safe Company, when they used fire brick for filling, and not made as Lillie now makes Safes, and instead of its contents being burned to ashes, they were mostly preserved, and with proper care the whole might have been, and the safe was in the heat 15 hours instead of 30 minutes. Thus is this last Roorback nailed to the counter, but not until Weaver & Sprankle were most thoroughly duped, and very likely others; and this is the way that David Evans incontrovertibly proves Lillie's Safe not fire-proof; and for him to say they are not burglar-proof is worse than folly, until he can so instruct his more *advanced pupils* that they may succeed better than they did in their attempt on the West Philadelphia Trust Fund Safe. I rather suspect his presence may be required to insure their success—*nous verrons*.

I see in the "Sunday Dispatch" of the 24th July, the Tioga County Bank robbery is again displayed by the same David Evans. I would merely say that the Safe was neither a Bank Safe nor Lillie's; that I have a letter voluntarily written to me by the Cashier, enclosing a copy of the letter to Evans & Watson, saying that they took the liberty to publish a part of it, in order to deceive the public. This copy can be seen at my depot. I would say also, that the Tioga County Bank have just ordered a No. 1 National Bank Safe, Lillie's Chilled Iron, price $1050. This needs no comment. Another Roorback nailed to the counter.

I see, also, in the same paper, a mangled extract from THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of April 16, explaining that that is the play of *Hamlet* with "Hamlet" left out. In my former answer to that article, I mentioned that the different ways of opening the common Safe as there described were of common occurrence and well known, and were so stated and had been previously published to the world, all which the writer found it convenient to leave out to meet his case in his reissue.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—I have just received in exchange for Lillie's Chilled Iron two large Evans & Watson's Safes from the Bank of Northern Liberties, and one large Evans & Watson's Safe from Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell, Bank Note Reporters, which I shall sell at very low prices. I do not call them *Fire-Proof*, as I might deceive the purchaser. I do not call them *Burglar-Proof*, as I might offend David Evans, and I should most certainly deceive the purchaser. I would say, also, that I have on hand, and now coming in, some ten to twelve of Evans & Watson's middle-sized Safes, just exchanged for Lillie's, which will be offered at below auction prices, besides a large number of other makers.

I would state further that these Safes were not exchanged for Lillie's Safes on account of secret circulars falsely representing the failures of Evans & Watson's Safes, or others, but simply from the fact that the owners had more confidence in one-and-one-half to two inches thickness chilled iron, than one-sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness sheet iron as a protection against either fire or the burglar.
M. C. SADLER,
jy25 Agent.

Fine Quality Champagnes.
Messrs. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
Fresh Importation
OF
Charles Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Clicquot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Toucher,
And other superior brands of Champagnes.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS.
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
JOSEPH R. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,
G. W. CHILDS.
jy1-1m*

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Important Notice.
A Scenic Rehearsal on Saturday Evening last developed the necessity of important alterations in some of the machinery of the stage.
The first performance of "Aladdin" has, therefore, been postponed to
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
When the play will be in positive readiness.
Reserved seats already purchased are good until used.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—HOME AGAIN! The People's Favorites,
SANFORD AND HIS OPERA TROUPE!
After an absence of two years, will appear for a short season, prior to their return to Harrisburg for the Fall and Winter.
SANFORD'S TROUPE comprises the largest body of talented performers in the country, consisting of ARTISTS OF GREAT MERIT, each and every one a BRILLIANT STAR!
Appearing in a Programme, RICH, RARE, and INIMITABLE.
PART I.—ORIGINAL MUSICAL GEMS.
Overture.......................Schaefer and Band
Opening Chorus.......................Sanford's Troupe
Johnny Comes Marching Home.......................F. Myers
I am Lonely Since my Mother Dies.......................F. Diamond
Low Lands.......................S. S. Sanford
Kiss Me Good Night.......................J. Williams
Hurrah for Uncle Sam.......................Dick Parker
Maid of Athens.......................S. Crosher
Quickstep.......................Sanford's Orchestra
PART II.—SANFORD'S CARNIVAL.
Keystone Jig.......................Young America
The Excursion.......Sanford, Williams, Myers, and Diamond
Banjo Solo (selected).......................Dick Parker
Ballad, "Good Ship Sails To-night".......................J. Crother
Song and Dance, "Patty Come Up".......................F. Diamond
THE RIVAL LOVERS.
Parker, Myers, Mortimer, and Company.
Pathetic Ballad.......................S. S. Sanford
Duet, "The Larboard Watch".......Williams and Spiegle
After which,
THE VILLAGE BELLE.
U. S. M. C.......................Dick Parker
Rose, the Village Belle.......................F. Myers
To conclude with
A PLANTATION JUBILEE.
Prices of Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquet, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. jy21-3t

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.
All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m Above Willow.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8 3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY
EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je14-3m

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy8-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN Amendments to the Constitution.
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:—

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:—

"Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

Section 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follow:—

"Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant, such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
{L. S.} I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
ELI SLIFER,
ap27-tAu2 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.
NEW BOOKS JUST OUT.
PUBLISHED BY T. B. PETERSON & BROS.,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET.
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MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.
The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*
A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited. WM. E. LEHMAN,
je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
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IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNED Estate of THOMAS FLETCHER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia to inquire and report whether all the debts and liabilities of THOMAS FLETCHER and CALVIN W. BENNETT, late co-partners, trading under the firm of FLETCHER & BENNETT, (who by deed dated April 10, 1840, recorded in Deed Book G. S., No. 11, page 607, assigned unto DANIEL C. WHARTON all their estate, joint and several, in trust for their creditors), as well as all the separate debts of said THOMAS FLETCHER, which were a claim upon the estate assigned by the deed of trust aforesaid, as well as under a previous one, dated October 1, 1839, executed by said THOMAS FLETCHER to said DANIEL C. WHARTON, have been fully paid and discharged, with a view to the said Court ordering and directing the said assignee, DANIEL C. WHARTON, to reconvey to said THOMAS FLETCHER all the assigned estate remaining in his hands or possession, and all outstanding interest in the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, whereof all parties interested are hereby notified.
JOHN CLAYTON,
jy20-wfm-5t Auditor.

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Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

IS PEACE ATTAINABLE? HOW?

From the Times.

We do not ask whether peace is desirable. No public journal has supported the war more steadfastly than this. Through all the varying fortunes of the struggle, it has never for an instant bated one jot of faith or determination. But this has not been because we have loved the war for its own sake. None but a devil could do that. This sacrifice of blood, of treasure, this monthly making of widows and orphans by the thousand, this turning of acres by the hundred thousand into desolation, is dreadful work.

We have upheld it only because it is a necessity—because its only alternative is something more dreadful yet. It has been because the war alone can save the Republic, the last hope of popular government and human progress, and because if the Republic perishes it must be succeeded by an indefinite number of military confederacies with discordant interests and in endless conflict, that we have sustained the war and shall sustain it. We shall stand up to it unwaveringly so long as these reasons are in force. For all that, it is a thing to be deplored. Peace is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Can peace be had? We believe it. In our judgment it is sure to come within twelve months, if the Northern people are true to their duty. How is it to come? By negotiation with the Confederate Government? No. It is the most baseless and the most pernicious of all delusions to imagine that the Jeff. Davis crew will treat with our national authorities on any basis that can end this war. What they have demanded from the beginning has been to be "let alone." To let them alone is to make them independent. Upon that independence they have staked everything they have or expect on earth.

They mean to fight for it, and they will fight for it to the last. They have never yet given the slightest sign of abating their claim, and they only utter the absolute truth when they say they never will. The very spirit of the arch-Rebel himself possesses them. They have an untamable lust of power, and would sooner reign in hell than serve in heaven.

An English correspondent in Richmond, as he reports, recently asked Jeff. Davis when this war would close? Putting his hand on his little son's head, the Rebel replies:—"Not till this boy becomes an old man." Edmund Kirke, who went with Colonel Jaques to Richmond, as he writes to the Boston *Transcript*, was told by Jeff. Davis a week ago yesterday:—"This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

It is weakness to doubt that the Rebel ruler, in declaring these three things, spoke his fixed purpose. All of his past history shows him to be a man who means what he says; and no Rebel of his mould ever took backward steps.

Independence Jeff. Davis cannot have. Here and there is a creature in the North who would yield it, but the great body of the Northern people are incapable of any such treachery to their fathers and to their children. With only that alternative before them, they will fight this war for years, and, if need be, until the extermination of which the Rebel chief talks is made a dire reality. At whatever cost to this generation, this Republic, which was made for centuries and ages, shall be saved.

How then is peace attainable? In two ways. By separate State action in the South or by conquest.

Peace is to be attained by separate State action through the power of the people. We are now having a practical illustration of the process in North Carolina. A Governor is to be elected in that State next month. Two candidates are before the people:—Governor Vance, the present incumbent, and W. C. Holden. The former of these is an adherent of the Richmond Government, willing to stand by its fortunes to the last. The latter is an enemy of that Government, and is pledged, if elected, to call a convention to sever all connection with it. The last accounts make it seem very probable that he may be elected. There are two tremendous motives operating to produce this result. First, the general failing condition of the "Confederacy," which is becoming evident, in spite of all misrepresentations. Second, the fact, staring the people of North Carolina full in the face, that when Lee is driven from Virginia he will fall back into their State, and if once allowed a foothold there, will make it the same terrible scene of desolation Virginia now is.

The only way to prevent this is for a sovereign convention of the State to assemble, to declare the State no longer a member of the "Confederacy," to call home its forty or fifty thousand soldiers to protect the State, and to ask the Federal Government to assist in that work. This request would be met with a ready and a liberal spirit.

Governor Holden if so elected, would have but to utter the first syllable of such a solicitation to insure from the Northern people a special army of a hundred thousand volunteers, if their were need, to defend the old North State from "Confederate" invasion. Northern men would leap to her deliverance, as brother leaps to the rescue of brother. Such action upon the part of North Carolina would bring out a show of national good-will that would make an instant end of every misconception and ill-feeling, and would put the State back into the Union with hardly an effort. Every question of dispute would melt to nothing, every difficulty would vanish.

What the people of North Carolina can now do so easily, if they but will, the people of any other Southern State can do. They simply have to quit the Rebel flag, to be hailed as fellow-enemies of the Richmond usurpation, and to be welcomed back as fellow-partners in all our countless national blessings.

Peace, so far as there is no such voluntary action by the Southern people, is to be attained by conquest, in precisely the same way that it has been already secured in Tennessee, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. What has been effected in the past, demonstrates what can be effected in the future. It may cost a great deal more of blood and of money—a great deal more of sacrifice and of suffering in every form—but the only possible end must be an utter powerlessness on the part of the Southern people to resist longer.

We pray to heaven that no such extremity shall come; but it is as inevitable as fate, if the Southern people persist in casting their lot with the desperation of Jeff. Davis. If the Southern people will not give us peace as their fellow-countrymen, we shall secure it as their conquerors. We know this is not gracious language. But it is naked fact. If the salvation of this Republic is to depend upon the annihilation of its enemies if the word which Jeff. Davis has spoken is to be the accepted device of the Southern people, then the war shall come to that, and the sword shall thus cleave the way to security and peace.

Our faith is that the Southern people will refuse to follow Jeff. Davis much longer in his mad career. It does not seem to us possible that they can keep up their Rebel spirit in the face of such campaigns as that of Sherman's—in the face of such immense reinforcements to our armies as the last draft will secure,—in the face of such an expression of unyielding determination of the Northern people as the re-election of President Lincoln will afford.

But we make no attempt at prophecy. They have amazed us often by their folly in time past, and they may so amaze us again. This only we will assert: that peace not long hence this Government will have, either through them or in spite of them; a peace consistent with their honor, their just rights, their best interests, or a peace carrying to them humiliation and ruin; at all events a peace that shall re-establish the nation, and make it forever one and indivisible.

PEACE EFFORTS.

From the Tribune.

The *Evening Post* argues, with somewhat less than the eminent courtesy that usually distinguishes that journal, that all demonstrations looking to peace on the national side are foolish and futile, because the Rebel peacemongers are insincere and tricky, and because Mr. Edmund Kirke Gilmore testifies that

> "Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday (and, with all his faults, I believe him to be a man of truth):—'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery; we are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination, we will have.'"

Let us, for the argument's sake, admit the *Post's* premises, and from that platform consider the justice and force of its conclusions:—

When Horace Walpole, on his return from Rome, was asked if he had converted the Pope, he candidly confessed that he had not; adding, by way of explanation, that he was unable to offer that gentleman anything better than he already possessed. For a kindred and obvious reason, Jefferson Davis is naturally the very last man in the Confederacy to consent to a restoration of the Union on whatever terms.

For he is now one of the potentates of the earth, ruling with despotic sway a spacious empire and several millions of human beings; and there is no conceivable, at least no tolerable reconstruction which would not seriously diminish his power and consequence. *He*, unquestionably, is "fighting for independence"—which, in his individual case, includes everything else—since he has not a slave left. If ever he consents to "reconstruction," it will be because he has no alternative.

Now, then, we will suppose that the exchange of notes at Niagara had resulted in the appearance at Washington of Rebel Commissioners, upon their assurance that they had (or would promptly obtain) full powers to propose and accept terms of peace. Of course, they would have been morally and every way bound to *proffer* such terms—our Government simply standing still and requiring light upon any point which those terms did not make clear.

Suppose, then, that, thus brought to book, Davis had instructed them to say, "We demand independence, and will make no treaty that does not concede it;" would not that demand, thus unmistakably authenticated, have been worth to our Government a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men to its armies? Thomas Jefferson, more than sixty years ago, observed that there was one spot on this continent—New Orleans, to wit—whereof the foreign possessor must inevitably and eternally be the enemy of the United States: that spot we first obtained by fair purchase at a large cost, and, having had it wrested from us by treason, we have fought ourselves back into possession of it at a still heavier cost of patriot blood, and have held it unchallenged for more than two years past. If, now, Mr. Jeff. Davis would officially inform us that we can have no peace with him save on condition that we surrender New Orleans, and submit to be excluded, save on sufferance, from the lower Mississippi, whereon no flag now floats but by our permission, would not that exaction immensely aid us to raise the men and money we now need?

We see not how this question can be considerately answered in the negative, nor how any one can fail to perceive that any possible proposal of peace from Richmond must be so shaped as to conduce to the restoration of peace and the Union. There may be a wisdom far beyond ours in the premises; if so, it soars quite above the popular apprehension.

But, even though the results actually attained fall deplorably short of what might have been, we hold that a great step has been gained towards peace by eliciting the President's manifesto. Let us reconsider it:—

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of Peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—Here the President insists upon but two cardinal points, intimating that on all others he is ready and willing to treat on "liberal terms." This overture of the President will, of course, be disseminated at the South, and will go far to disabuse the Rebel soldiers of the delusion, which has been sedulously inculcated by their chiefs, that no terms can be made with the Government—that they have no choice but that between persistent fighting and unconditional surrender.

Not one-tenth of those soldiers has any interest in slavery, save to get rid of it; while tens of thousands of them regard the Rebellion as inexcusable, and know that its authors richly deserve hanging. "But," they say, "we are standing between our homes and devastation; between a ruthless, hostile soldiery and our wives and children; and here we must stand till we die." If the South really knew the actual state of feeling at the North, the Rebellion would not stand another month. The zanies in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venomous, desperate traitors in Dixie with the very aliment they need; and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a lift.

General Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act in stamping, instead of standing, on the wholesale confiscation plank of the Cleveland platform, thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace. Mr. Lincoln, in the paper above given, has gone much further on the same way, taking ground radically different from that of unconditional submission. His indispensable bases of peace are just right—are those on which it becomes him to insist; though it does not follow that the Rebels should be precluded from proposing any other, nor that all negotiation should be barred until they shall be prepared to concede, as a preliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

Wesley, reproved by one of his brethren for the light, lively character of some of the tunes to which he sat his hymns, wisely responded that he disputed the right of the devil to a monopoly of all the best music. We feel very much like this when we hear the most vociferous champions of the sneaking theft of Texas from Mexico, the bolder robbery of New Mexico and California, the defenders of the Ostend Manifesto, and of every atrocious, bloody-minded aggression which has disgraced our country's history, now groaning over the horrors of war and descanting on the Christian blessedness of peace!

What they really seek is a rehabilitation of the slave power: if this war were only making slaves instead of emancipating them—or if it were adding a new empire like Texas to the domain of the slaveholders—they would observe with complacency its prosecution throughout the next ten years. It is not war that they hate, but a war wherein slavery is getting worsted. But the hatred they affect, we feel; and we would have the people freshly assured that we are struggling for national existence against the most wicked and wanton Rebellion that the world ever saw—that, if we continue at war, it is only because a few months more of wholesale agonies and devastations are the necessary prelude to a century of true, beneficent peace.

It seems to us that the time, if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein the North and the South will be ready to exchange glances otherwise than over the crests of their rival intrenchments along the sights of their respective muskets—a mode of regard not conducive to geniality of temper, graciousness of manner, or comeliness of visage. In that day, the South will be made to comprehend that the North requires the extinction of slavery in no envious, inimical spirit—requires it because its continued existence involves the cherishing of inbred though smothered jealousies, antagonisms, antipathies—because cordial Union, lasting peace, are attainable only through homogeneous institutions, based on liberty for all. And, if the superficially abortive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by but a week this most desired consummation, it will by no means have been made in vain.

THE DYING SERGEANT.

It was perhaps ten days after the second battle of Manassas, that I visited one of the hospitals near Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the disabled of my own command had been borne there; and if so, of speaking to them a kind, cheerful word, always so grateful to a wounded soldier. As I was passing through the numerous wards, viewing with feelings of sympathy and pride the mutilated, but patriotic and uncomplaining sufferers, two strangers—a sister and an aunt of one of the young heroes—accosted me, and asked if I would be so kind as to come to the couch of their relative, and stand by him while the surgeon should amputate his limb, which they told me had been amputated a few days before, but, on account of the arteries having commenced to slough away, the physicians had decided upon this as the only hope of saving his life. I followed them to the couch. They were both weeping, but the wounded soldier, although suffering intensely, met me with a smile, and saluted me. I sat down by his couch, and took his hand in mine. He told me that he was a sergeant in the Fifth New York (Duryea's Zouaves); that he was wounded in the late action, and left upon the field; that he remained where he fell from Saturday until the following Wednesday, "with no food save a few hard crackers, left in my haversack, and with no water except that which God gave me from heaven, in rain and dew, and which I caught in my blanket."

The sergeant continued his story after a moment's pause, occasioned by his suffering, by saying:—"You know, colonel, how God always remembers us wounded soldiers with rain after the battle is over, and when our lips are parched and our tongues are burning with fever. On Wednesday I was found by one of our surgeons, who dressed my wound, and placed me with other disabled soldiers in an ambulance, to be sent to Washington. I arrived there late on Thursday evening, when my limb was amputated, and I"—— The sergeant again paused in his story, and I begged him not to go on. I noticed that his voice became weaker, and his face more pale and death-like, and a moment afterwards I observed blood trickling down upon the floor from the rubber poncho on which the sergeant was lying. I at once called the surgeon to his bedside. He examined the limb, and after consulting with other surgeons in attendance, told me they had decided that it was impossible to save his life; that the reamputation would be useless; that the soldier was fast sinking from exhaustion; and that in all probability he would not survive the hour; and desired that I should make known their decision and apprehensions to the aunt and sister.

With such language as a soldier might command, I informed them that the sergeant must soon rest. Tears filled their eyes, and they sobbed bitterly; but their grief was borne as Christian women alone can bear such sorrow—for they heard the voice of the Elder Brother speaking to them, as to Martha, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." The sister, wiping away her tears, and taking a small prayerbook from her dress, asked me if I would tell her brother how soon he must die, and if I would read to him "the prayer for the dying." I went again to the couch, and stood beside the dying soldier. "Sergeant," I said, "we shall halt soon—we are not going to march much further to-day." "Are we going to halt colonel," said the sergeant, "so early in the day? Are we going into bivouac before night?" "Yes, sergeant," I replied, "the march is nearly over, the bugle-call will soon sound the halt." The sergeant's mind wandered for a moment, but my tears interpreted to him my words. "Ah, colonel," he said, "do you mean that I am soon to die?" "Yes, sergeant," I said, "you are soon to die." "Well, colonel, I am glad I am going to die—I want to rest—the march has not been so long, but I am weary—I am tired—I want to halt—I want to be with Christ—I want to be with my Saviour." I read to him "the prayer for the dying," most of which he repeated; and the sister knelt beside the couch of her dying brother, and offered up to God a prayer full of earnestness, love, and faith.

The life-blood of the dying soldier was trickling down from the bedside, and crimsoning her dress, while she besought the Father that the robes of her dying brother might be "washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." The prayer was finished. The sergeant said "Amen." We stood again by his bedside. "Sister—aunt—do not grieve—do not weep, for I am going to Christ; I am going to rest in heaven. Tell my mother, sister,"—and the soldier took from his finger a ring and kissed it—"tell my mother, sister," said the sergeant, "that this is for her, and that I remembered her and loved her, dying;" and then he took another ring from his hand, kissed it, and said, "Sister, give this to her to whom my heart is pledged, and tell her—tell her to come to me in heaven." "And colonel," said the sergeant, turning to me—and his face brightened with the words—"Tell my comrades of the army—the brave Army of the Potomac—that I died bravely—died for the good old flag." These were the last words of the dying soldier. His pulse now beat feebler and feebler, the blood trickled faster down the bedside, the dew of death came and went, and flickering for a moment over the pallid face, at length rested—rested forever. The sergeant had halted; his bivouac now is in heaven.—*A Sketch by the late General Rice.*

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* tells a story about one of the Aldermen of that city, who was drafted, but was averse to army service. It appears that the Common Council of Buffalo possesses the power to pardon convicts in the Penitentiary. Some time since a noted scoundrel was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and upon this individual the "conscript father" fixed his attention. He visited the prisoner, and found him ready to go into the army as a substitute. The next thing was to get the rogue pardoned out. This was accomplished through the favor of the Board, but when the culprit was released he utterly declined to enter the service, and is now ready to undertake any little job of mischief that may present itself.

—A remarkable tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday week. A young woman named Miller went to church wearing a Rebel emblem, and this circumstance created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Colonel John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She went toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women, when Colonel John Timberlake came into the crowd apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied, "You are nothing but a Rebel, anyhow," whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and is in jail at Corydon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE COMING DRAFT.

TO ENROLLED CITIZENS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

TWENTY ALIEN AND CONTRABAND SUBSTITUTES.

Call at once at the Agency,

No. 428 WALNUT STREET,

and secure a Substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of his enlistment, viz.:—Three years.

The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

jy23-3t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, southwest corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, July 25, 1864, for the Repaving of Dickerson street from Orange (late Church) street to Ash street, in the First Ward; said repaving to be done at so much per square yard, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at this office.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a bond or certificate, that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. All bidders will be present at the time and place of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter, or consider his bid withdrawn.

W. N. SMEDLEY,

jy20-thsm 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 112 PRUNE Street.

Under the call for Troops of July 18, 1864, the CITY BOUNTY will be paid, as follows: To Recruits duly mustered into the service of the United States and credited on the quota of the City of Philadelphia:—

To Recruits mustered for One Year, One Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Two Years, [illegible] Hundred Dollars.

To Recruits mustered for Three Years, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Proper certificates of credit to the city must be filed in advance with the Commissioners as heretofore.

Principals placing Substitutes in service will be paid in the same manner.

By order of the Commission.

jy22-6t ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line, and the Delaware Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as per published tariffs, bearing dates of January 18 and April 1, 1864.

This advance to take effect Monday, July 25.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

CHARLES S. [illegible], Master of Transportation. jy21-6t

☞ TO THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Having constructed an apparatus (the first and only one ever brought before the medical profession) that may be used with perfect safety as a therapeutical agent in the treatment of Deafness, Throat Diseases, and in all affections of the air passages; and as it is well known to you and the public that I have for years had the largest practice of any Surgeon in the United States in the treatment of these maladies, and, consequently, I have had abundant opportunities of testing the efficacy of my apparatus, I, therefore, for the sake of the progress of medical science, invite you to my office, to make a personal examination of its wonderful properties and adaptability to the cure of those diseases and furtherance of medical science.

F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER, M. D.,

Oculist and Aurist,

jy20-tf No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 16, 1864.—This Committee has REMOVED to No. 422 WALNUT Street, up-stairs, where it will receive applications from citizens desirous to secure Substitutes or representatives. A payment of $400 to be made at the time of application, and a power of attorney to be given for the City Bounty. Substitutes furnished in the order of application.

Veterans and aliens desiring to enlist as substitutes will apply to the Committee, who will have them mustered into service, when they can select their own regiments. Besides the bounty paid by the Government, they will receive from the Committee SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS in Cash, on day of muster, without deduction for commission or brokerage. No charge of any kind is made.

Veterans are especially wanted in the service, and can thus re-enlist on the most advantageous conditions.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer,
jy16-2w HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

☞ $700 CASH PAID TO SUBSTITUTES, AND PRINCIPALS SUPPLIED, At No. 400 LIBRARY Street above Fourth st. jy20-6t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. ja7-3m

FINANCIAL.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh17

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,

jy7-1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm tf

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK,

No. 216 MARKET STREET,

(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.

To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 122 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 449 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Phila'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 128 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

E. S. HALL, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. jn30-1m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES

AND

GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN

MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now		$12 25
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—		
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses	$2 25	
Transportation over branch railroad	35	
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia	3 10	
Transportation from depot to yard	10	
Yard expenses	25	
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house	50	
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia	—	6 55
Difference between market price and cost price		$5 70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT R. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,

jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES..........$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or skpe of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, *on a continuation of the identical same gorge* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $157,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $42,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 123 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au5-ly

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 332 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster

jy5-20t Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
July 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—

Blankets.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Drawers.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tent Flies.
Shelter Tents, 8 oz. Duck.
Manilla Paper, Mess.

samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the case of Flannel Drawers and Tents at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON,

jy20-6t Dep'y Qr. Mr. Gen., U. S. A.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal the following articles, viz.:—

Sky-blue Kersey, army standard, ¾ or 6-4 wide, to be made from pure wool, and free from shoddy.
Blue Flannel Sack Coats.
Haversacks, linen, painted.
Blankets, vulcanized India Rubber or Gutta Percha, for infantry.
Boots and Bootees, } To be sewed by hand or machinery, but if by machinery, to be double-soled, without welts.
Drums, artillery, ¾ and full size.
General Hospital Flags.
Company Order Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Brigade, Division, and Head-quarter Books, viz:—
Brigade Letters received.
Brigade Letter.
Brigade Order.
All the above articles to be of army standard.

ALSO,

Lindsey Linings; samples required.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, (which must be given in writing, as well as in figures,) and also the quantity and *times of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.*

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,

jy25-8t Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je15-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,

je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY,

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S

OYSTER BAY SALOON,

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

HENRY SIMONS,

UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. ja4-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

ja13-tf DELAWARE avenue, above LAUREL street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, July 20, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until 10 o'clock of the 19th day of August next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantee, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil, &c; No 7, lard oil; No 8, metallic oil; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 14, wrought iron pipe, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints; No 23, stationery; No 24, firewood; No 34, cotton waste, packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No 1, boiler iron and rivets; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, metallic oil; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 25, hickory and ash plank, and butts; No 26, white pine; No 34, hemp and cotton packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores, &c.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Class No 1, boiler iron; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil, turpentine, alcohol, &c; No 7, lard oil; No 8, lubricating or metallic oils; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, zinc, lead, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 25, hickory and ash plank and butts; No 26, white pine; No 27, black walnut and cherry; No 28, mahogany, white holley; No 29, lanterns; No 30, lignumvitæ; No 31, drudgeons, pumps, &c; No 32, sour flour, crucibles, &c; No 33, patented articles; No 34, cotton and hemp packings, &c; No 35, engineer stores.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 3, boiler felting; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 9, tallow, soap, &c; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 14, wrought iron pipe, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts and nuts; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, &c; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints and dryers; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores, &c.

WASHINGTON.

Class No 1, boiler iron, &c; No 2, pig iron; No 3, boiler felting, &c; No 4, gum packing, rubber hose, &c; No 5, sperm oil; No 6, linseed oil and turpentine; No 7, lard oil; No 8, lumber; No 9, tallow and soap; No 10, engineers' stores; No 11, engineers' tools; No 12, engineers' instruments; No 13, steam pumps; No 14, wrought iron pipes, valves, &c; No 15, tubes; No 16, steel; No 17, iron nails, bolts, nuts, &c; No 18, copper; No 19, tin, lead, and zinc; No 20, white lead; No 21, zinc paint; No 22, colored paints, dryers, &c; No 23, stationery; No 24, fire wood; No 34, cotton and hemp packing, &c; No 35, engineers' stores. jy11-m4t

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELL.—

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1864, for 8 INCH MORTAR SHELL, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the under-named Arsenals, viz.:—

At Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, 5000.
At Watervliet Arsenal, New York, 10,000.
At New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 20,000.
At Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 10,000.
At Washington Arsenal, D. C., 5000.

These projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual; the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 14,000 pounds per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver.

Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer shell other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Form of bid can be obtained at the above-named Arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 8, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificates above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for 8-inch Mortar Shell."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,

jy11-mwf10t Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 29 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names, and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,

jy18-12t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

H. DIXON,

No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,

DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Fans, Head Dresses, French Jewelry, Leather Goods, Work Boxes, Beads, &c. &c. my18-3m

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE COMING DRAFT.

VOLUNTEERS, SUBSTITUTES, AND DRAFTED MEN.

Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, duties and incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent communications and inquiries that there are many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject who have not yet paid sufficient attention to the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon and others not yet noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempted upon surgical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and may be held to similar service.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years.

Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youths between sixteen and eighteen years may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33·33; to a two year's recruit, $66·66; to a three year's recruit, $100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume that they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a lesser term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be aliens, veterans, or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of Rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer pays premiums for the procuration of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited, and, therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in.

Nineteenth. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be twenty-three years old.

Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of a State in which the agent is to operate, is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of the commanding officer of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government or recruits, or who shall violate the instructions issued to govern this recruitment, or be guilty of any offense against military law. No man shall be recruited who is already in the military service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military operations. Recruits procured under this privilege must be delivered by the recruiting agents at one of the following named rendezvous, namely:—Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; Camp near Fortress Monroe for Southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Camp Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Camp Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama.

Twenty-second. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits from the rebellious States into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent without expense to the Government by the recruiting agent to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. It is made the duty of commanding officers to afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide, without detriment to the public service, and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties.

Twenty-third. The enlistment of hundred day men does not operate to reduce the liability of the district from which he volunteers. But if any hundred day man is drafted his hundred days' service counts in reducing his term of service.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one, two or three years, the draft is for one year.

There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to arouse the attention of every citizen to the necessity of doing all that he can to meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of September. After that day all Government bounties cease, and every one who is drafted or liable to be drafted will have to take care of himself.

—The Collins Company, of Collinsville, Conn., are running only about half of their works in consequence of low water.

—A son of Ralph Waldo Emerson has left the Junior Class at Harvard to join the hundred-day men from Boston.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

NEW FORM OF VESSEL.

A London journal states that the largest and boldest departure from the ordinary form of steamship since the construction of the *Great Eastern* is about to be attempted by a wealthy American, who has been for several years experimenting with a new form of vessel, and who has now matured his plans of the same. He is to begin the construction of a large ship, nearly three hundred feet in length, upon his new system—one of the most striking peculiarities of which is that the section of the ship is a perfect circle of points.

The hull tapers to the ends. The engines for this steamship are to be about six hundred horse power; they are to be constructed with cylinders, and are specially designed with a view to the saving of weight and space. Steel enters largely into the composition, and they will be supplied with all the latest improvements in marine engines. No expense is to be spared to insure the success of this novel enterprise; and it is even announced that a second vessel, of considerably larger power and dimensions, will shortly be commenced by the same parties.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL IN FRANCE.

It is stated that English workmen have examined the specimens of steel produced by this process, and they pronounce it equal to English steel. It has been made into chisels, knives, gravers, and other cutting tools. Several tons of steel have been made by M. Fremy, from pig iron which he had supposed was totally incapable of being employed in the manufacture of steel.

STEERING SCREW PROPELLERS.

A series of experiments has lately been made by the English Admiralty to test a new steering screw propeller. The peculiarity of this propeller consists of having a ring forming a universal ball or socket-joint, placed within the box of the screw, which is thereby connected with the main shaft. The entire weight of the screw is borne by the shaft, and by means of the tail or spindle of the screw projecting from the box working in the rudder, whatever may be the movement of the rudder, it communicates an equal movement to the screw, which, therefore, becomes not only the propelling but also the guiding power of the ship.

The gain in speed, by employing this new device, has been found to be twenty-five per cent., or equivalent to a mile and a half per hour. This gain is obtained by avoiding the retarding effect of the rudder, as it was found that to keep the vessel in her course the helm never varied more than from three to five degrees. By working the screw astern, and putting the helm over forty degrees, the vessel can be turned in about half the time above stated, and in a rudder of only one-third its length, measuring from the screw itself. The screw can be applied in the dead wood of the ship, and lifted as in the ordinary way, so that the vessel may be governed by either the rudder or screw, or both.

MANUFACTURE OF COLORED GLASS.

The distinguished French chemist, M. Chevreul, who has devoted so much attention to the subject of color, has lately published a memoir on painted windows, in which there are many points which deserve the attention of artists and others who are interested in the curious phenomena attending the manufacture of colored glass for ornamental and other purposes.

It is a familiar fact, that old stained glass windows have a much richer effect than modern ones, and M. Chevreul, speaking of this superiority, attributes it to what moderns regard as defects. In the first place, much of the ancient glass is of unequal thickness, and so presents convex and concave parts, which refract the light differently and produce an agreeable effect.

In the next place, the old colored glass is not a colorless glass, to which has been added the particular coloring material, such as protoxide of cobalt, &c.; old glass contains a good deal of oxide of iron, which colors it green, and to this must be attributed the peculiar effects of antique glass, colored by cobalt and manganese. M. Chevreul appears to think that modern stained glass is too transparent to produce the best effects. M. Regnault, another well-known chemist, has recommended that all this kind of stained glass should be cast, to avoid the monotonous effect of plain surfaces on the light; and also that foreign substances should be mixed with the glass, in order to diminish its transparency.

GIGANTIC HAMMER.

A steam hammer of immense size and power is employed at the Government works, Woolwich, England. The hammer-bar and face weigh four tons, and the cylinder in which this bar works, with its glands, nearly six tons. The cylinder is supported on two frames, each of nine tons, and each of these again rests on a bed-plate of the same weight. Through these bed-plates projects the anvil, which is a mass of wrought iron, faced with steel, and imbedded in a block of cast-iron, weighing upwards of twenty-one tons.

In the casting of this block twenty-five tons of metal were placed in the cupola furnace of the works. In the space of five hours the metal was thoroughly fused, and in a quarter of an hour it was run into the mould with perfect success. The immense block thus formed measures at the base six feet seven inches, by nine feet two inches, and is four feet ten inches in height. The anvil proper is let into the top, the base resting on two layers of heavy logs about fourteen feet square.

One of the advantages of this hammer consists in the placing of the cylinder, which is so bolted between the support of the frames that, instead of forcing them asunder, it tends, by its pressure, to keep them more firmly in their places. In the management of the hammer, also, great perfection has been attained; it can be made to pound with prodigious force a mass of glowing iron, or to crack a nut in the gentlest manner. The hammer can likewise be worked with great diversity of power; the stroke can be given with a force exactly corresponding with the weight of the hammer, and this force can be diminished at pleasure, or increased by the application of the steam above or below the piston. It can be made to descend like the heavy sledge, or to deliver from two to three hundred strokes a minute.

RAILWAY BREAKS.

It has been proposed to apply electro-magnetism to the stoppage of railway cars when in motion. According to this idea there should be an electro-magnet placed between the wheels on each side of every rail car. The magnet would have a slight movement up and down between two grooved blocks affixed to the car, or through a hollow cylinder, in case a straight magnet be used. When out of action the two poles of the magnet would be supported either by a buffer spring or by a steelyard weight, so that a distance not exceeding an inch would exist between the poles of the magnet and the tram rail. In the tender of the engine should be carried a voltaic battery, from one pole of which should proceed a series of connectable chains, linking each electro-magnet to the next, throughout the whole line, one end of the chain now made continuous being brought to the battery to be connected with the opposite pole whenever desired. Above the battery is to be placed an electric dial and connecting handle for the use of the driver, so as to enable him at any moment to close or break the circuit, or so graduate it as to permit him to govern the connection between any number of plates. Some of the advantages claimed for this plan are, that the break would at all times be at the command of the driver of the engine; its action would be instantaneous, and be also capable of gradation in arresting the momentum; it would impede the motion of the car, not by friction on the rail, but by adhesion with the rail—the arresting force would thus be brought to bear on all points—the car being for the under-current made essentially part and parcel of the line.

Ruskin on Denmark.

Mr. Ruskin, the art critic, in a letter to the London *Post*, thus bitterly discourses upon the course of the English Government in relation to the Danish question;—

"The cession of Savoy was the peaceful present of a few crags, goats, and goatherds by one king to another; it was also fair to pay for fair work, and, in the profoundest sense, no business of ours. Whereupon Mr. Kinglake mewed like a moon-struck cat going to be made a mummy of for Bubastis. But we saw the noble Circassian nation murdered, and never uttered a word for them. We saw the noble Polish nation sent to pine in ice, and never struck a blow for them. Now the nation of our future Queen calls to us for help in its last agony, and we round sentences and turn our backs. Sir, I have no words for these things, because I have no hope. It is not these squeaking puppets who play before us whom we have to accuse: it is not by cutting the strings of them that we can redeem our deadly error. We English, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit anybody again who hits us. We will take care of our own families and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion of panic, generosity whereon generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardlessness of those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavements of whites, proper horror of regicide, polite respect for populicide, sympathy for those whom we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead whom we have ourselves delivered to death."

The philologist will be interested in the new word "populicide" which, odd as it sounds, is quite as correct a derivation as "regicide," or the cognate words "fratricide" and "parricide."

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

We have it remarkably quiet here to-day. There are but few rumors. Southern sympathizers are exceedingly prudent. They do not indulge in reports, or undertake to promulgate exciting stories, as heretofore. Since there is a strong probability that the damages, destruction of property, plundering, &c., caused by the recent Rebel raid are likely to be assessed upon leading secessionists, or affiliators with the Rebellion, secessionists are growing remarkably quiet, whilst some are taking pains to show they always were and are now in favor of the Union.

There is, so far as I can ascertain, a fixed determination to make these sympathizers pay the cost, that they may feelingly realize how pleasant it is to have such marauding visits from their friends. One thing is very certain, and that is, had all Marylanders been true to their flag and country we would not have been troubled with these thieving raids. It is the aid and comfort vouchsafed to such traitors by disloyalists that now cause our people to suffer so severely in the loss of cattle, horses, goods, &c., and in the vandalism otherwise perpetrated.

There is a good deal of talk about the probability of another Rebel invasion at no distant day. Such a thing, I am free to say, would not greatly surprise me. The practicability of invading was so clearly demonstrated before that its repetition may be anticipated, unless effectual means are taken to guard against future invasion. It is true we are now on the alert; but not so well prepared as prudence demands. An army of forty or fifty thousand Rebels could do immense harm were it to come upon us, even in our existing condition.

There are yet immense amounts of stores in Maryland, which Jeff. Davis' marauders would gladly obtain; and in their destitute condition, desperation, if nothing else, may cause these traitorous minions to attempt another and still more formidable invasion, looking as well to the fine horses, fat cattle, and abundant stores of Pennsylvania, as of our little commonwealth.

It is the duty, therefore, of the people here and elsewhere to be upon the alert and in readiness, at an hour's notice, to meet such emergency. Even Philadelphia might be called upon to pay tribute the next time, as some of our rural towns were forced to do. Let me, therefore, say to your readers, by way of caution and serious warning, be on guard and in readiness at all hours, for the enemy may come as a thief in the night.

It is gratifying to know Governor Bradford, and those co-operating with him, are busily engaged preparing to enroll and organize the militia of Maryland. This will bring Rebel sympathizers and secessionists of every stamp to a full realization of their position, and of their duty to the Government that protects them. The time is fast approaching when men will be made to show their hands, and required either to do what the law demands, or leave for some place more congenial to their sentiments. We begin to see plainly that we cannot afford to foster enemies in our midst.

Our City Council was called in special session yesterday afternoon by Mayor Chapman, to consider the propriety of supplying ways and means to aid in the coming five hundred thousand draft, and to enable Maryland, like other States, to avail herself of certain facilities in procuring substitutes.

All advices received here by parties direct from General Grant's army are highly encouraging, and beget the hope that we shall hear cheering accounts from that quarter at no distant day. Those best informed in military circles think Atlanta has fallen; or, if not, must unquestionably be Sherman's in a very few days.

The people of Western Maryland are still uneasy in apprehension of another invasion. Farmers, however, are busy securing their grain, and preparing to send it immediately to market.

Blucher's Pipe-Bearer.

Old Field Marshal Blucher was particularly fond of three things—a glass of wine, a game at cards, and a pipe of tobacco. With the two former he was frequently obliged to dispense, but he could not and would not do without the latter, nor could he help indulging in smoking, if it were ever so little, before he undertook to do anything serious. A few puffs at the spur of the moment would satisfy him, but to be without them at all was a matter of impossibility. For this purpose he had appointed as his pipe-bearer one of his "boys" (as he used to call his hussars), a fellow countryman from Rostock—Christian Hennemann—who had charge of a large box of common long Dutch clay pipes, all filled with tobacco, and ready for use at a moment's notice. This box constituted the principal item of the marshal's field equipage. Hennemann was so devoted to his master and his charge that he would have killed on the spot any one who attempted to purloin a pipe from the box, or bring the latter in danger of breaking some of the precious (to him *sacred*) contents. On the morning of the memorable battle of Waterloo, Hennemann had just handed his master a lighted pipe, when a cannon-ball struck the ground close by, scattering earth and gravel in all directions, and causing the white charger on which Blucher was mounted to spring aside—a manœuvre which broke the pipe into a thousand pieces before the owner had time even to lift it to his lips. "Just keep a lighted pipe ready for me; I shall be back in a few moments, after I have driven away the rascally French churls." With these words, Blucher gave the command, "Forward, boys!" and off he galloped with his cavalry. Instead, however, of a chase of a few minutes, it was a rapid march of nearly a whole summer day, as we all know from history. After the battle was over, Blucher rode back with Wellington to the place where he first got a glimpse of the combating armies, and nearing the spot where Blucher had halted in the morning, they saw to their surprise a solitary man, his head tied with a handkerchief, one arm in a sling, and calmly smoking a pipe! "Donner and blitz!" cried Blucher, "why, that is my Hennemann. How you look, boy; what are you doing here, alone?" "Waiting for your speedy return," was the grumbling answer. "You have come at last! I have waited for you here, pipe in mouth, for the whole long day. This is the last pipe in the box. The cursed French have shot away every pipe from my mouth, have ripped the flesh from my head, and shattered my arm with their deuced bullets. It is well there is an end to the battle, or you would have been too late even for the last pipe." Saying which he handed to Blucher the pipe, to enjoy the remaining fumes of the weed. Wellington, who had listened attentively to the conversation, here remarked to Blucher, "You have just admired the unflinching loyalty and bravery of my Highlanders; what shall I say to this true and devoted soul?" "But your Highlanders had no pipes to regale themselves with."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED "JOHNNIES."—In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the Rebels "Secesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Greybacks," and in 1864 they call them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the origin of the last-named *soubriquet*. The name of Johnny originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the Rebel that they (the Rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the Rebel denied emphatically, saying they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another, until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow. The Rebel swore that he would shoot Yank if he called him a Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down, but the Rebel kept muttering, "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."—*Boston Transcript.*

—The East Tennessee relief fund in Boston amounts to $101,927.

—A party of eight students from Brown University are making a pedestrian tour to Lake George. They carry a tent and a one-horse load of refreshments and equipments.

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at

HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 140 N. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy6-1m Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. jel0 3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 333 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap29 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND [ja4-tf
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my18-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH st., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
jy16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amount as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy9-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—
First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy-five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, sixty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—
"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES;"
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy7-1w

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

HOW TO DESTROY
ROACHES, RATS, MICE,
Bed Bugs, Ants, &c., &c.,
USE
BURT'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.
IT IS INFALLIBLE! IT IS INFALLIBLE!
Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 Cents.
Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles.
Does not Spoil or Get Dry and Worthless by Keeping, Like some Other Preparations.
VERMIN ARE EXTRAVAGANTLY FOND OF IT.
RATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES.
Is Not Dangerous to Use.
Gives Satisfaction to all who use it.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.
CAUTION.—Be sure and ask for Burt's Exterminator, in large boxes, with the red label, and signed by the Proprietor, J. Burt, Jr. Take no other.
Depot, No. 139 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut.
Manufactory, No. 136 JUVENAL Street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.
mh9-mwslm

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. je3-2m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stothbow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-6m

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, FLAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No. 268 DOCK Street, Philad.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!
Four trains daily to Atlantic City.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—
Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·48 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,
Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.
je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.
The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·50 A. M., 9·35 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 10·50 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 1·00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
jal9-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16.
ETNA, Saturday, July 23.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 30.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—
First Cabin ... $80 00 Steerage ... $30 00
First Cabin to London ... 85 00 Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 Steerage to Paris ... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg ... 37 00
Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 30, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jal-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA Railroad.—The elegant new steamship GOLDEN RULE, will leave
ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at noon.
Lowest rates of passage through from Philadelphia to San Francisco.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Agent,
jy16 1m* No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.
The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy21-tf No. 101 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket	
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do	1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3 30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3 30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3 30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9 30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11 15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4 30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6 45 P. M.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7 15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3 30 P. M.
For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5 45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
June 20, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11 15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11 15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10 30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·35, 7·30 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·35 P. M.
Dover at 6·10 A. M., and 4·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·55 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·39, 4·40, 5·00, 8·14, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·49 A. M., 3 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·30, 9·25 A. M., 3·35 and 11·40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11·00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arriving in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Harrisburg trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M. and 12 15 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8 45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M. and 4 35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 3 45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7 10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·50 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 5 15 A. M., and 4 and 5 50 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $45 35 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train at	7 25 A. M
Fast Line at	11 25 A. M
Through Express at	10 30 P. M
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	1 00 P.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	[illegible]
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2 30 P.
Lancaster Train at	4 00 P.
Fast Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at	6 00 P.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points, a daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sunday.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson at 8·15 A. M., with a train on this road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·55 P. M. and 8 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Phillipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·58 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road for Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured that it is entirely responsible.
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by railroad direct, or to any port on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6¼, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.
R. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·15 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
jal-tf BENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing on MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from Walnut street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11 A. M., and 6 10 P. M.
Millville at 7·00 A. M. and 1·52 and 6 50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·55 A. M., 2·23, 3·40, and 7·50 P. M.
Woodbury at 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·40, 3·25, 5·05, and 8·12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. Heavy articles taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 6½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.
mo31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles,) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles,) on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves ... 8 00 A. M.
Express Train leaves ... 10·30 P. M.
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.
For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.
H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.
Oxford	6 30	3 25	Philadelphia	8 00
West Grove	6 57	3 52	West Chester	7 45
Avondale	7 05	4 01	W. C. Junction	9 08
Kennett	7 20	4 17	Concord	9 23
Chadd's Ford	7 42	4 41	Chadd's Ford	9 41
Concord	8 00	5 00	Kennett	10 05
W. C. Junction	8 15	5 15	Avondale	10 21
Philadelphia	9 22	6 26	West Grove	10 29
West Chester	9 22	6 10	Oxford	10 50

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNning time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—
From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.; freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 8·05 A. M., 1·10 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to
MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja4-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.